Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
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The Bombay Chronicle

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VI. NO. 304 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS,
TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1918 29th December ..	Chyebassa..	6249
1919 11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
18th " ..	Manora ..	7876
25th " ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919 10th January ..	Dunera ..	5414

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1918 December ..		
22nd " ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
22nd " ..	Dunera ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
29th " ..	Akbar ..	East and South Africa.
1919 9th January ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa.

TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons
1918 23rd Dec. ..	Japan ..	6052

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Kosoku Maru.	H. Nagahiro ..	3187	22nd Dec. 1918.	1st Jan. 1919
Heishin Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	30th Dec 1918.	8th Jan. 1919.
Yubari Maru.	T. Ohta ..	2957	1st Jan. 1919.	6th Jan. 1919.
Totomi Maru.	G. Matsushita .	3356	6th Jan. 1919.	16th Jan. 1919.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan Italy and Marseilles.

Steamer.	Commander.	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
			Dec.	
Saigoa-Maru.	S. Kondo	7th Dec.	29th "	Marseilles
Celebes Maru.	M. Nemoto	18th "	2nd Jan.19	Japan
Kofuku Maru.	N. Wakatake	21st "	---	"

For freight apply to
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Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY NO. 2.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved ecurities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay,	Buenos Aires,	Calcutta,
Changchun,	Chi-Nan,	Dairen,
Frengtien,	Hankow,	Harbin
Hongkong,	Honolulu,	Kaiyuan,
Koke,	London,	Los Angeles,
Lyons,	Manila,	Nagasaki,
Newchwang,	New York,	Osaka,
Peking,	Rangoon,	San Francisco,
Seattle,	Shanghai,	Shimonoseki,
Singapore,	Soerabaya,	Sydney,
Tientsin,	Tokio,	Tsingtao,
Vladivostock.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,00
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,00
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—16, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock.
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centre of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGI business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq..
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remainin six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 interest is allowed by special arrangement. N interest will be allowed which does not amoun to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road,
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs, 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 27,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female live insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Patti Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

S. K. BUX
THE WELL KNOWN ASTROLOGER.
ROOM 8, ORIENT HOTEL.
Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.
Most reliable advices to investors and speculators for any trade such as, Jute Cotton, Races, Oil, Hessians and regarding Marriages. Prepare Horoscope read thoughts, reveal, past, present and future by Astrology and Palmistry. Posted anywhere on receipt of birth-date and year.
Numerous certificates.
CHARGES 5 RUPEES.
Consulting hours 9 a.m., to 2 p.m., and 3 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

WANTED.
WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14-0. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED;
HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
A Model Life Insurance Company.
This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.
THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED
Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms
APPLY TO
For Gujarat.
MR. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.
For Berar & C.P.
MESSRS. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.
For Deccan.
MR. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753, Raviwar Peth, Poona.
For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 227 CASES TEA.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 1 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Gagalbhai Raichand and Co., at their godown at Bhat Bazar and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—
On account and at the risk of Aga Mirja Ahmad Espani:—
15 cases each 85 lbs. Nilgiri Broken Orange Pekoe Tea.
9 cases each 45 lbs. Nilgiri Broken Orange Pekoe Tea.
50 cases each 52 lbs. Nilgiri Orange Pekoe Tea.
19 cases each 90 lbs. Nilgiri Orange Pekoe Tea.
9 cases each 87 lbs. Tea of Calcutta, Lot No. 62.
14 cases each 144 lbs. Tea of Calcutta, Lot No. 63.
20 cases each 98 lbs. Tea of Calcutta, Lot No. 64.
20 cases each 97 lbs. Tea of Calcutta, Lot No. 65.
15 cases each 86 lbs. Tea of Calcutta, Lot No. 66.
On account and at the risk of Seth Haridas Jagjivan:—
20 cases each 96 lbs. Tea.
18 cases each 86 lbs. Tea.
20 cases each 88 lbs. Tea.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 BAGS SODA ASH.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 1-15 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Nurmahomad Dosa at his shop at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of Seth Keshavji Ramdas Kharawalla.
24 bags each 2 cwt. Soda ash Moon Brand.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE FARAMJI MILLS.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Madhavji Dayal and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Nagardas Manilal.
16 bales sheeting calendars of the Faramji Mills No. 3225 8 lbs.
20 bales sheeting calendars of the Faramji Mills No. 3625 9 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES ENGLISH-MADE FENTS.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2.15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Pujabhoy Devji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned.
13 bales assorted Englishmade Fents,.
4 bales small Englishmade Fents.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES MULLS.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Goculdas Ravji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Harnandrai Beenath.
3 packages each about 150 pieces Mulls No. 771 18 yards.
2 packages each about 150 pieces Mulls No. 881 18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE GINS.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 2.45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha. Maganlal Chimanlal and on account and at the risk of Seth F. A Oojamsy.
25 bales each 20 pieces Japanese Gins But-tak Chap.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Sha Hansraj Amarchand:—
4 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3910.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES BLEACHED CHECKS OF THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Kapurchand Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Multani Hemraj Relumal:—
4 bales each 80 pieces Bleached Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 6666½.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES JACONETS.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Damodar Govindji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Krishnaji Keshrimal:—
5 bales each 200 pieces Jaconets No. 540.
6 bales each 200 pieces Jaconets No. 1973.

AUCTION SALE OF 74 PACKAGES PRINTS.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Nathalal Chaganlal:—
74 packages Original Chocolate and Blue Prints.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND 2 CASES CHILDREN STOCKINGS.
On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. D. N. Kapur, the representative of Messrs. Need and Co. and on account and all the risk of the defaulting Indentors, Messrs. K. Pujaram Bhaiji and Co. of Chakla Street.
2 cases each 50 dozens Cotton Undershirts No. 158, size 36in., 38in., 40in. and 42in.
2 cases each 135 dozens pairs children stockings, size 4 to 8 inches.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th December, 1918.

MODY & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF 1 MOTOR LORRY, HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1047 of 1918.
By order of Mr. Dorabjee Muncherjee Kanga, Receiver appointed by the Decree of the High Court in the above suit dated the 25th day of November, 1918, and on account and at the risk of the defendant, Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of December, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of Bai Soonabaiji's Agiari, behind Mr. Benaji's House at Gowalia Tank Road.
One 4 Cylinder Motor Lorry with Humber Risten Engine and solid Rubber Tyres No. 2023.
For particulars please apply to Mr. Dorabji M. Kanga on the premises at Gowalia Tank Road or to the undersigned.
MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th Dec., 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

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Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASK FOR SAMPLES.—LATEST CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS and DIARIES can be had at whole sale rate at INDIAN BOOK DEPOT, 65, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 707.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 85, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.

LOST.—BUNCH of 5 KEYS, 2 large, 3 small on ring. Reward to finder returning same to GRINDLAY'S, Bankers, Hornby Road. 3732

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—A competent TYPIST for office work on construction out of Bombay. Please apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 1297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3752

WANTED—A smart CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing Typewriting, for a steamship company Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3739

WANTED—A qualified experienced ASSISTANT SURGEON in a Native State, Kathiawar, salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1295, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3740

CLERKS required for Parsi firm in Surat, only men matriculated or having commercial qualifications need see personally between 6 and 9 p.m., Dhanjisha Joshi, just opposite Charni Road Station. 3743

WANTED.—For a State in Central India, a competent and experienced GRADUATE in Medicine and Surgery of British or Indian University: also a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. No prospect of private practice in station. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1292 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3734

WANTED—A Matric, Undergraduate or a Graduate Hindu Headmistress for a Girls School, and a matric, undergraduate or a graduate Deccani Lady, as a TEACHER and COMPANION to a Hindu Gentleman's son, aged 8 years. Apply sharp to Box No. 1286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3710

SITUATION WANTED.

A PARSI TEACHER of long experience wishes to give tuitions to students of any standard, morning or evening. Second Languages French, Latin, etc. Apply Box No. 1293, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3737

WANTED.

WANTED.—Big ROOMS for office godowns preferably in the Fort. Apply to Box No. 1291 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3733

WANTED.—OLD COPIES of "Times," "Chronicle," "Jame," "Prajamitra" at Rs. 4 per maund (28 lbs.); send to SWADESHI STORES, opp: Victoria Terminus. 3731

WANTED TO HIRE.—A BUNGLOW with either an open air compound or a garden, situated near any one of the stations from Santa Cruz to Borivli, either for season or the whole year. Write K. WORAH & CO., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 3749.

WANTED—A decent set of ROOMS, suitable for an office in Elphinstone Circle, Meadows Street, or in one of the business quarters in the Fort from January 1919. Reasonable rent. (2) A HANDSOME TURN OUT (VICTORIA and a good looking fast MARE or HORSE). Please communicate with the PROPRIETOR, The Calcutta Bombay Trading Co., 7, Lamington Road, Bombay 3617

FOR SALE.

ONE CORNISH BOILER, Twenty feet by six feet, thirty-three N. H. Power, 100 lb. working pressure, with Horizontal Engine and Condensor and Pump for sale, F. O. R. Amritsar, Rs. 10,000. Apply to M. HISSAIN DIN Kesri Bagh, Amritsar, with certificate of Boiler Inspector, Punjab. 3739

FOR SALE—D. B. GUN, by Ward and Sons, Birmingham, 12-bore, hammerless, ejector, left bore choke. Complete with cleaning rod, and case with slide-nozzle lock and two keys. Price Rs. 350. Apply Rev. H. J. LANE SMITH, C. M. S., Girgaon. 3728

FOR SALE—An "ATTEMPERATOR" or appliance for regulating the temperature of wash while undergoing fermentation, quite new, made of copper pipes with bronze flanges, weighing about 20 maunds, cost price Rs. 3,000. For any further particulars apply to THE CHIEF EXCISE OFFICER, Kotah State, Kotah, Rajputana. 3618

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, 1919, the GROUND FLOOR of Dhunvilla at Labournum Road, Gamdevi for Europeans at a monthly rent of Rs. 200, and Rs. 25 for motor garage. Apply to Messrs. GOCULDAS DAMODAR at Mulji Jetha Market, Dharmaraj Gully, Bombay, No. 2. 3754.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

OF 105 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER LONDON, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Xmas Day Thursday, 26th instant, Boxing Day and the 1st Proximo, New Year's Day, being public holidays the Bombay Branch of the Society will be closed on those days. 3708

NOTICE.

A STEAMER for Suez and Port-Said. For particulars apply to:—
H. S. M. KAZRANI & SONS,
Bhesania Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 3760

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Proprietor retiring wishes to dispose by sale or goodwill, his running business in Building Material, Delhi. Capital required Rs. 10,000 or so. Apply Box No. 1296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3751.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—At Narendra 4 miles from Dharwar, on 5-1-1919, by Public Auction or by private sale to suit disposal of whole concern. A gin factory whole or in lots, specification as below: All in order.

One Oil Engine (Priestley make) 80-H..P.
8 Gins (Platt Brothers).
4 Oil Mills, and other articles.

Open to inspection.

For particulars apply to:
MR. V. A. SAMSI, Dharwar,
Receiver appointed by Court. 3748

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PASSAGES

(This form* must be filled up by the Applicant and returned to the SECRETARY to the Passage Committee, War Purposes Department, New Custom House Building, Bombay, by 3rd of January, 1919.)

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Number of persons desiring passages

Number of persons desiring passages and relationship to applicant. In the case of children, age must be stated .....

Line preferred, if any .....

Whether applicant holds a return ticket .....

Port from which sailing preferred .....

Date of sailing preferred .....

Earliest and latest dates within which passages would be accepted .....

Class of accommodation desired .....

Reasons for requiring passage *in detail*: showing whether it is required for reasons connected with .....

(a) Health.
(b) Family affairs.
(c) Service under Government.
(d) Business.
Or for more than one of these reasons.

Note.—(i) If the passage is required for reasons of health, a medical certificate must be attached to the application, or must be forwarded as soon after as possible.

(ii) The grant of a passage is subject to the necessity of a passport being obtained before the passage is finally arranged.

(iii) Government servants desiring leave must send in an application made departmentally.

*Forms may be obtained from the Steamship Companies and Shipping Agents or from the Secretary to the Passages Committee.

FREE HELP.

TO
FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANT ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMIN RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.
The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association Samuel Street, Bombay. 3,
Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of "Willow Dust and Gutter fly" for the year 1919. Intending purchasers should send in their offers by the 31st December, 1918, with Rs. 200 as deposit before 5 p.m.

TENDERS for the mucadamage to despatch coal from Sewri Government Coal Depot to the Mills and also for stacking the same in the Mill Compound will be received till the 31st December, 1918, by the undersigned.

NAGINDAS N. MEHTA,
Manager.
R. B. Motilal Pitty Mills,
Tardeo, Bombay. 3673

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, SHAH CHANDULAL DALICHAND have retired from and after the 1st day of Kartak Sud S. 1975 (4th November 1918) from the partnership carrying on business of chemists and druggists at Princess Street, Bombay, in the name and style of "D. C. Mehta and Co.," which before my retirement consisted of myself and Mehta Chamanlal Amthalal and Joshi Devshanker Himatram and that from and after the said date, the continuing partners viz., the said Mehta Chimanlal Amthalal and Joshi Devshanker Himatram are the full owners of the said firm and its business including goods arrived or to be arrived and are entitled to recover its outstandings and are liable to pay all its debts and liabilities and I am in no way concerned or responsible in any way whatsoever in respect thereof.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1918.

SHAH: CHANDULAL DALICHAND. 3738

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS FOR ELECTRIC MOTORS AND PUMPS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1919, for the supply of two sets of electrically-driven Centrifugal Pumps.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
TRIVESS SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Municipal Office:
Bombay, Dec. 23rd, 1918. 3756.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KOSOKU-MARU," having arrived on the 22nd December 1918, from Japan via Singapore, and Colombo, the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 23rd Dec., 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NOWROJI MANECKJI PURVEZ and HOMI NOWROJI PURVEZ have contracted to sell to our client MR. SHAPURJI HORMUSJI TODIWALLA, the undermentioned property AND that all persons having any right title, interest claim, or demand in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge mortgage, sale lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 1980, Street No. 113 and containing by admeasurement 255 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Sitaram Buildings, on or towards the West by Girgaum Road, on or towards the North by the property of Burjorji Edalji and on or towards the South by a common sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Mr. Sethna and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1918.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 3745

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOHN A. SIQUEIRA ceased as from the 18th December, 1918, to be the Agent in Bombay of Messrs. A. Albuquerque and Sons, Manglore Tile Manufacturers and Merchants, carrying on business at Mazgaon, Bombay, and the said firm will not be responsible for any transactions by or with him on behalf of the said firm after that date.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1918.

THOMAS FERREIRA,
for Messrs. Bhimji and Co.,
Attorneys for A. Albuquerque & Sons.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS AMENDED AND RE-ENACTED BY BOMBAY ACT VI OF 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended and re-enacted by Bombay Act VI of 1916, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their meeting to be held on the 27th day of January 1919, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe fresh lines, in substitution for the existing regular lines in respect of each of the following streets namely:—

(1) Dadar Road from B. B. & C. I. Ry. level-crossing to Lady Jamshedji Road; (2) Lady Jamshedji Road from Portuguese Church Road to Bombay Woollen Mills; (3) Lady Jamshedji Road from Bombay Woollen Mills to Vanzawady; (4) Old Purbhadevi Road from Portuguese Church Road to Nardoola Tank; (5) New Purbhadevi Road from junction with Khei Gully to its junction with Old Purbhadevi Road; (6) Mahim Bazar Cross Lane for a distance of about 500 feet northwards from Mahim Bazar Cross Road.

A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular lines of the street and the fresh lines proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1918.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
3741

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANCHERSHAW RUSTOMJI BARIA of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of RUSTOMJI EDULJI BARIA deceased has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon situate at Nawghur Street, in Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Pathan Hoosein Khan Oosman Khan but now of Edulji Shapurji Lawyer, on or towards the West by the property of Dhurma Nagoo Thakoor, on or towards the North by the Public Street called Nawghur Street, and on or towards the South by a public passage and which said piece or parcel of Government ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 81, New No. 11729, Old Survey No. 141 and New Survey No. 1 and 2/3574 and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward Nos. 5352, to 5355 and Street Nos. 43, 44 (1) and (2).

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1918.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 3753

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 2013 of 1918.

GOSWAMI SHRI DAMODARLALJI GORDHANLALJI MAHARAJ ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
(1) LUXMON LALAJI KRISHNA LALAJI, (2) A. N. BHADKAMKER, (3) GOPALJI MOWJI, (4) MOTILAL DAYABHAI ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that by an order made in the above suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th instant and confirmed on the 21st idem the first three defendants abovenamed have been restrained by an Interim injunction of the said Court from recovering or attempting to recover possession of a diamond the subject matter of this suit belonging to the plaintiff from the 4th defendant or from mortgaging selling or alienating the same in any manner whatsoever and the 4th defendant Motilal Dayabhai has been restrained by the said orders from parting with the said diamond or dealing with the same in any manner whatsoever. The said interim injunction had been ordered to continue until the disposal of the Notice of Motion herein dated the 20th instant or until further order of the Court.

The public are therefore warned against dealing with any of the abovenamed defendants in respect of the said diamond or with the diamond itself, if it comes into their possession and that, if they do so, it will be at their risk.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 3757.

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES
FOR
Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs
TO SUIT ALL PURSES.
Large Stock always reserved. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.
Repairs to Cameras a Speciality.
S. MAHADEO & SON,
296-99, Holichakla Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.

SALE OPPOSITE THE GOODS SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER.

The sale of about 2,000 bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 5 of the Princes Docks.

By order of the Insurance Co. concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 28th December, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office G. I. P Railway Wari Bunder where the Salvage is removed for sale.

About 2,000 full pressed bales and loose cotton the recent fire at Ware house No. 5 Princes Docks which occurred on 13th November 1918, Wmprising of Indian Bengal, Oomra, Karachi, coestern Tuticorin F. P. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by Fire and water).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th Dec. 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 130 BALES COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 27th day of December, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY, and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Premsukhdas Morlidhar at their Bhoongi in Cotton Market Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Sha Harukhchand Amulakh Cotton and Piece goods Merchant trading at Clock Lane of Mulji Jetha Market who failed to pay margin money.

117 bales Ranpur Staple Cotton.
13 bales Limbdi Staple Cotton.

The above bales are on view at Messrs. Uderam Premsukh's godown No. 1 Victoria Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and bales taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 28th day of December, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust Revenue Offices).

A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising gunnies, casks, cases, crates, waste paper in bags, tins drums, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within four days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th Dec. 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT PICTURE BILL.
To-night at 6-30 and 10
A 5-Reel Metro Play.
"The Lure of Heart's Desire."
A powerful pictorial tale of New York and the gold-fields of Yukon, showing the superiority of the true love of an Indian Maiden over the "Cupboard love" of a Society butterfly.
AN ARRESTING STORY IN A PICTURESQUE SETTING
Featuring the Broadway Stars:
EVELYN BRENT
JEANNETTE HORTON
EDMUND BREESE
ALSO LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
and a Musical Treat by the Best Theatre Orchestra in the East.
THE CHRISTMAS RENDEZVOUS
COME ALONG TO-NIGHT!
Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

THE EXCELSIOR
Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd
TO-DAY at 6-30
AN HISTORIC EVENT!
A REMARKABLE TOPICAL!
Arrival in Calcutta of the
Handley-Page Aeroplane from England.
"HIS GODMOTHER"
a 2-part Drama.
"Florence Rose" Fashion Picture
"Billy Boy and the Potted Cat."
Gaumont Graphic
"Little Jacqueline"
1-part Drama
"Skinny's False Alarm"
1-part Comedy

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT
Important X'MAS Attractions
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Commencing
To-night Tuesday 24th Dec.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
exclusive engagement of
CHUNG TOY
CHUNG TOY
Oriental Master Magician in his celebrated
Seance Maguque
THE PAGODA MYSTENCE
including a terror of Spectacular and baffling Illusions as presented in the leading theatre of the World
VOX
Ventriloquist and his Pet Jamses
LITTLE MARORY
for the first time in Bombay in a series of Dances
MISS DE BURRY
A Dainty French Singer
MISS MOORE
in popular latest Songs
PRICES Rs. 3-2-1. As. 8-4.

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Bandman Opera Co.
in a series of popular London Musical Successes.
To-day Tues. 24th Dec. at 9-30
Great Festivity Programme
VAUDEVILLE
The B. O. C. in a complete variety programme—all the Specialities, Hits and Popular Successes.
Wed. 25th Dec. at 9-30
XMAS DAY
No Show of the Bandman Opera Co.
Thurs. 26th Dec at 9-30
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
Frl. 27th Dec. at 9-30
"THE BOY"
Sat. 28th Dec. at 9-30
"A WATZ DREAM"
Sun. 29th Dec. at 5-30
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"YES UNCLE"
Booking at ROSE and Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
AN ITALIAN MASTERPIECE.
THE SPIRAL OF DEATH.
6,000 feet. 5 Reels
A Thrilling Story of Love, Adventure and Sensationalism.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Christmas Eve!
A Festive, Merry Evening for you with a special
PRIZE MATINEE
at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
A splendid Xmas Programme, including
"THE RED CIRCLE"
OR
"The Mark of Mystery"
the magnificent Pathe Detective Serial (Third Week—6 000 feet), starring the incomparable Ruth Roland as fair and fashionable Smart Set hooligan of the East End.
The Universal Screen Magazine and a Luke Comedy.

To-night To-night
Sunday 2 Performances
Matinee 4-30, Nightly 9-30
Prof. DEVAL'S
Great Indian Circus
LOCATION:
MASTAN TANK, BELASIS ROAD.
RATES OF ADMISSION
Rs. 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 only.
PROF. V. D. DEVAL, Proprietor. K. M. VELANKAR, Manager.

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on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Happy Xmas to you!

You aren't going to lock yourself up this Evening within the stuffy four walls of your house, are you! Spend your Evening at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

to see the finishing seven parts of the sublimely divine Screen-Poetry

"JUDEX"

CROWDS ARE TROOPING IN EVERY DAY.

Four Shows to-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

GREAT XMAS ATTRACTION !!!

The Child Who has been Adopted by the Nation

The One and Only

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

in a delightful Pathe Play that will make your heart young:

"DOLLY GOES HER BIT"

The adventures of a mechanical Doll that comes to life!

A Photoplay to delight the Little Ones

When Dolly's Doll came to life

BABY MARIE as a RED CROSS NURSE

This is Baby Osborne's Latest Photoplay.

AN HISTORIC EVENT! A REMARKABLE TOPICAL!

Arrival in Calcutta of the

Handley-Page Aeroplane from England

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO NIGHT

The Most Sensational and Successful Serial yet shown in Bombay.

PATHE'S LATEST & BEST

THE

"HOUSE OF HATE"

Featuring

The world's Greatest Serial Star

MISS PEARL WHITE

"The adored of Millions"

PATHE'S GAZETTE

Latest from Blighty

"IN WALES"

Travel Pathe-Color

"THE JUNK MAN"

Comedy by Toto.

TIMES

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily

Matinee every Sat. and Sun at 5-30 p.m.

Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Extra Matinees on Bank Holidays at 5 p.m.

Your favourite Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum

presents to-nigh and during the week

ALL AMBROSIO MASTERPIECE

THE SPIRAL OF DEATH

A sensation in five reels.

Companion picture to the former successes

The Jock of Death, Circus of Death, and Panther of Death.

also

The Universal Screen Magazine

and

A "Nestor" Comedy.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Prize Matinee on Bank Holidays—Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday—at 5-15.

C. BHOGILAL & CO.

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

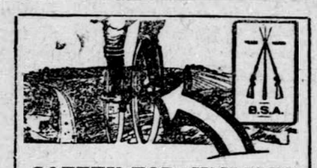
MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles. Polishing Materials—Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add: "Fashion," Bombay



SAFETY FOR CYCLISTS

The steepest hill can be descended in safety if your bicycle is fitted with the B.S.A. Coaster Hub. A slight backward pressure of the pedals brings the brake into action.

THE

B.S.A COASTER HUB

Can be fitted to any bicycle.

Ask your local Cycle Agent for particulars.

THE BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS CO. LD.

Birmingham, Eng.

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION

For the cure of Rheumatism Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Sprains Contusions and all Aches.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle.

FOSTER & SONS,

CHEMISTS

BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have a Set

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,

BENARES CITY.

Absolutely Free

40 years experience . . . . .

late Government Medical Officer .

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

Secrets of Happy Life

is being distributed free

Apply to

THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY.

30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/6. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Rs. 5

WILL BRING

32 BRASS TOYS

AND

30 WOODEN TOYS

well coloured, highly polished, very attractive, a great amusement to children and nourishment to their memory.

26 English cut alphabets on well polished wood Re. 1-0-0

THE PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING Co.

BENARES CITY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 22.

Unsettled conditions in West Persia yesterday have spread rapidly eastwards and given nearly general rain in northern half of Baluchistan and local rain in Upper Sind, with a few falls in south of North-Western Frontier Provinces. Elsewhere weather has been dry except for a few falls in South-East Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Kalat three-quarters of an inch, Chaman a half, Quetta a quarter.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in North-east Baluchistan and extension of North-West Frontier Province.

SIMLA, Dec. 23.

Unsettled conditions in the north-west have disappeared after giving light general rain in north-east Baluchistan. The weather has been dry elsewhere.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd December 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the west Punjab, but is in defect in the eastern districts. Day temperature has fallen rapidly and is in moderate to large defect in the west Punjab; night temperature is also lower than usual there.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is higher but is still in moderate defect except at Jhansi, where the air is damper and at night colder than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear o. lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the north of the division. Day temperature is in considerable defect in upper Sind and in moderate defect in north-west Rajputana; night temperature is also below the average in the latter area.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in south Gujarat and Central India West. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in south Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is above the average at Indore and Ahmedabad; night temperature is in slight excess in Gujarat.

Th Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at some stations in the south where light to moderate cloud is present. Humidity is in defect at a few stations. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in the south-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity continues above normal except at Bombay. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues below normal in the nrth-west of the division. Day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is generally above normal.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north has disappeared after causing local rain in north-east Baluchistan and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab. Weather, however, continues unsettled at the head of the Persian Gulf. Day temperature is very low in the west Punjab, upper Sind and north-east Baluchistan.

Dry weather appears probable generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on MONDAY, the 23rd of December, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total since 1st Jan. to date	Departure, 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	62.4	50.1	81	0.80		—2 87
Do.	...	...	...	0		
Jask	80.4	61.3	48	0		—1.21
Do.	...	...	...	0		
Muskat	79.1	69.1	62	0		—0.85
Do.	...	...	...	...		
PUNJAB—						
Multan	55.4	38.8	85	0.08	0.08	—0 23
Rawalpindi	58	32	4	1.79		+0 9
Lahore	63	40	3	0.31		—0 08
Risalpur	71	42	0	0.12		0 15
Ambala	70	44	1	1.06		+0 53
Delhi	66	46	50	0		—0.44
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.7	47	0	0		—0.30
Mainpuri	75.0	5	51	0		—0 42
Jhansi	74	47	76	0 98		+0 67
Cawnpore	76	48	68	0		—0 44
Allahabad	77.0	45	64	0.08		—0 54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	64.9	41	83	0.12		—0.08
Karachi	77	62	7	0.36		+ 14
Ajmer	74	46	60	0		—0.41
Jaipore	76	49	3	0		0 29
Kotah	80	51	6	0.28		—0 01
Mount Abu	66	52	48	0		—0.31
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84	54	66	0		—0.13
Dwarka	79	61	67	0		—0..
Veraval	85	59	52	0		—0.28
Rajkot	84	54	47	0		—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	86	56	44	0		—0.16
Surat	89	65	46	0		—0.23
Ahmedabad	89	59	42	0		—0.16
Deesa	86	55	46	0		—0.13
Neemuch	75	48	41	0.05		—0 21
Indore	88	54	46	0.28		—0.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.5	45.9	77	1.30		+0 55
Saugor	79	54	35	0.83		—0.06
Boshangabad	80	76	72	2.17		+ .2
Khandwa	86	60	50	0.02		—0.79
Akola	89	60	46	1.62		+0 6
Amraoti	86	56	45	1.64		+0 73
Nagpur	85	59	56	2.21		1.0.
Chanda	85	57	74	0.33		—0 5
Raipur	80	52	51	0.71		+0.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82	67	72	0.09		—0.39
Ratnagiri	86	71	67	3.41		+2.62
Marmugao	84	0	80	3.01		+1 88
Karwar	86	69	87	4.58		+2 69
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91	58	53	0.08		—0 61
Ahmednagar	88	57	37	0.56		—0 09
Poona	88	58	67	1.16		+0.15
Sholapur	8	5	51	1.41		+0 9
Bijapur	86	76	56	0.49		—0.7
Belgaum	84	59	7	4.28		+2.5
Aurangabad	87	55	58	1.07		+0.21
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.4	61	67	2.33		+1.67
Hyderabad	87.5	06	71	2.79		+1.85
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Bangalore	90.2	70.5	62	6 60		+3.47
Calicut	86	37	75	12 79		+7.05
Cochin	90.2	72.6	67	9 51		+1.82
Colombo	87.5	70.7	84	5.85		—3.34
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.3	65.2	82	16.65		+10.69
Bellary	86	61	66	6 01		+3 86
Cuddapah	86.9	64.3	76	5 93		+1.82
Madras	83	68.3	73	49 75		+31 4
Bangalore	81.6	56.8	73	7 41		+4 37
Coimbatore	85	1	76	11 92		+7 53
Pamban	85	68	1	69	18 59	+6 37
Negapatam	81.7	69	5	84	42 09	+16..

SHIPPING.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

ARRIVALS.

December 22.

S. S. Akbar—Courtney—Delagoa Bay, Dec. 4.
S. S. Kosoku Maru—Nagakura—Kobe, Nov. 20.
S. S. Clan Maclean—Gonolay—Hull, Oct. 16.
S. S. Solveig Spogland—Anderson—Livorno, Nov. 29.
S. S. British Emperor—Feathers—Abadan, Dec. 25.
S. S. Bahrein—Bonnett—Aden, Dec. 14.
S. S. Hezaz—Ward—Kobe, Nov. 21.

December 23

S. S. Manora—Steadman—London, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

December 23.

S. S. Linga—Hobday—Karachi.
S. S. Hang Chow—Tanker—Singapore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Lightning for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Olympia for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Hezar for China.

S. S. Akbar:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Akbar, 2,957 tons, Captain E. W. Courtney, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Delagoa Bay, which port she left on the 4th instant, with a general cargo, coal, wines and 88 passengers.

S. S. Kosoku Maru:—The N. Y. Kaisha steamer Kosoku Maru, 2,006 tons, Captain H. H. Nagakura, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, which port she left on the 20th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Maclean:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 3,082 tons, Captain J. B. Gonolay, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull, which port she left on 16th October, with ballast.

S. S. Solveig Spogland:—The steamer Solveig Spogland, 2,454 tons, Captain Aug. Anderson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Livorno, which port she left on the 29th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. British Emperor:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer British Emperor, 5,335 tons, Captain T. Feathers, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Abadan, which port she left on the 25th instant, with a cargo of fuel, oil and 4 passengers.

S. S. Bahrein:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bonnett, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Aden, which port she left on the 14th instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hezaz:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Hezaz, 2,483 tons, Captain P. H. Ward, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, which port she left on the 21st ultimo, with mail, a general cargo and 23 cabin and 265 deck passengers.

S. S. Manora:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Manora, 4,987 tons, Captain W. R. Steadman, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she left on 2nd ultimo, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hang Chow:—The steamer Hang Chow, 999 tons, Captain W. Tanker, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Singapore, with ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. Hobday, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and 688 passengers.

Monday, 23rd December, 1918.

Shed.	Steamer	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agent
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A.	Burrumbert	1561	N. Z.	23-12-18	...R T M
B.	Kotoku Maru	3385	Japan	21-19-12	...O S Kaisha
D & E	Lightning	2122	N F	N F	...M M & Co
F	Loyalty	3032	N F	N F	...R I M
K	British Burgundy	2182	N F	N F	...S Wallace & Co
M.	Jehangir	3461	N F		...R I M
N.	Papeetmand	2020	N F	N F	Cox Shipping Agency
O.	Parsee	2127	N F	N F	...M M & Co
P.	St. Kieran	290	Mauritius	N F	...M P Kaisha
Q. & J.	Spence	518	Calcutta	N F	...D B Khan
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Sitavati	699	Marmagoa	21-12-18	...B S N Co
	Oporto	468	Marmagoa	25-12-18	...B S N Co
	Ponani	552	Bhawnagar	26-12-18	...B S N Co
	Babarmati	523	N F	N F	...B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Celebes Maru	4267	Kobe	5-1-19	...O S Kaisha
2	Olympia	3572	Liverpool	1-1-19	...W & A Graham & Co
3	Saigon Maru	2771	Marseilles	24-12-18	...O S Kaisha
5	Babarein	1403	Aden	24-12-18	...T Morris & Co
7	Lhasa	960	..	N F	N F ...R I M
12	Kepkon Maru No. 3	2342	..	N F	...H S Shustary
14	Dumra	762	P. Gulf	23-12-18	...M M & Co
15	Tyro Maru	2281	P. Gulf	24-12-18	...H S Shustary
16	Shushtar	1718	Suez ..	N F	...P G S N Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Ismailis	3381	N F	N F	...M M & Co
2	Silvia	4186	N F		...M M & Co
3	Bamora	1674	N F	N F	...M M & Co
4	City of Sparta	3495	N F	27-12-18	...R I M
6	Point	3310	N F		...R I M
7	Hefax	2431	N F	N F	...T M & Co
8	St. Albans	2538	London	27-12-18	...R I M
11	Jean	3806	London	2-1-19	...M M & Co
13	Hanyang	1207	China	24-12-18	...R I M
14	Varela	1156	N F	30-12-18	...R I M
15	Ravenshaw	285	N F	21-12-18	...R I M
17	Torilla	3159	N F	29-12-18	...M & Co
	Jetty Dongola	4741	Suez	26-12-18	...M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Turbo	2878	Rangoon	23-12-18	...Asiatic Petroleum Co
	HUGHES DRY DOCK				
	Baroda	3172	N F	21-12-18	...M M & Co
	Chebassa	6249	N F		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.944 ins.
Temperature of Air	74 3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67 6 ,,
Dew Point	64 2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.710 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2 8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82 3 ,,
Minimum do.	67.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, ENE, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind do. do.	143 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dook:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	23	m 2	41	27	11	23	m 9	7	18	8
		2	55a	25	1		8	59a	19	2
Tues.	24	m 3	15	26	11	24	m 9	58	19	0
		3	51a	24	6		9	17a	20	4
Wed.	25	m 3	50	26	1	25	m 10	50	19	9
		4	57a	24	0		10	5a	21	4
Thur.	26	m 4	20	25	4	26	m 11	49	19	1
		5	21a	24	0		11	33a	22	0
Fri.	27	m 5	1	24	10	27		0	44a	18	10
		7	55a	24	5					
Sat.	28	m 6	32	24	7	28	m 1	4	22	2
		8	47a	25	2		1	36a	21	4
Sun.	29	m 7	30	24	7	29	m 2	1	21	1
		9	35a	26	2		2	28a	21	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise		Sunset	
23	(Monday)	7h.	8m.	6h.	8m.
24	(Tuesday)	7h.	9m.	6h.	8m.
25	(Wednesday)	7h.	9m.	6h.	9m.
26	(Thursday)	7h.	10m.	6h.	9m.
27	(Friday)	7h.	10m.	6h.	10m.
28	(Saturday)	7h.	11m.	6h.	10m.
29	(Sunday)	7h.	11m.	6h.	11m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Dec. 26, 8h. 49.8m. p.m., First quarter 1.1d. 8h. 1-4m. a.m. Full Moon 18d. 0h. 47.6m. a.m. Last quarter 25d. 0h. 6.6m. p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Dec. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports				36,000
Exports to Great Britain				35,000
to Continent				12,000
Futures at New York Jan.				27 30
,, Mar.				26 12
,, May				25 28
Spot Cotton at New York				29 55
,, Orleans				29 38
Futures at New Orleans Jan.				27 .2
,, Mar.				25 .6
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)				10½

It is reported that 5,000 bales have been sold at 18½.

Osmana Bills 4,14,65

Silver Commercial Bars 101½

BOMBAY MARKTES.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 23.

In the Marwadi bazaar to-day Fully Good Broach April/May opened at Rs. 672, and after advancing to Rs. 675 declined to Rs. 664/65, and fluctuated between Rs. 664 and Rs. 666, for some time. At about 4-15 p.m. the rate dropped to Rs. 658, and at Colaba the opening quotation was Rs. 651. The price declined to Rs. 649 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with only a very moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April, May	651
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	515
Fine M. G. Oomras		588

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

SETTLEMENT RATES 23RD DEC. 1918.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	665
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Dec.-Jan	516
Fine M. G. Oomras	,,	660
Fully Good M. G. Oomras Nominal		570

READY QUOTATIONS.

Ready quotations	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengal	555	545	530	520	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	548	538	523	513	,,
M.G. Khamgaon					,,
Akola		600	580	575	,,
M.G. Khandesh		550	545	550	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st Dec 1918.

Cotton	—	—	—	10 240 bales
Wheat	—	—	—	15,175 Owts
Linseed	—	—	—	14 051 ,,
Tape, &c.	—	—	—	6 488 ,,
Rapeseed	—	—	—	1,544 ,,
Poppyseed	—	—	—	41 ,,
Groundnuts	—	—	—	1,160 ,,
Cottonseed	—	—	—	2,011 ,,
Aloe	—	—	—	7 065 ,,
Myrabollams	—	—	—	3 061 ,,
Cottonseed	—	—	—	10 238 ,,
Mowrasseed	—	—	—	Nil
Gram	—	—	—	810 ,,
Cowas	—	—	—	781 ,,
Gaine	—	—	—	Nil
Barley	—	—	—	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 23rd—5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs	as.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs	as.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	77	0	0	11	5	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	76	0	0	11	4	0
,, Karachi Bazzar	76	0	0	11	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0	11	8	0
,, Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	8	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	8	0
Linseed Brown Bold	12	0	0	12	8	0
,, Thin	12	10	0	12	1	0
Toolseed White 85-15	100	0	0	---	---	---
,, Gajar 75/25	86	0	0	---	---	---
,, Gajar 50.50	93	0	0	---	---	---
,, Black	81	0	0	---	---	---
Poppyseed, White	15	12	0	15	4	0
Groundnut	98	0	0	---	---	---
Mowraseed	7	4	0	---	---	---
Barley	42	0	0	7	4	0
Castorseed	63	0	0	13	0	0
Forwards	(Rs	as	p.			
Wheat April-May	...	...	9	0	0	
Linseed May	...	...	14	4	0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 23rd.

	Rate per l-c. Rs	as.	p.
Davids No. 10	1	1	0
Shapurji No 10	1	0	6
Simplex No 10	1	0	6
Carimbhais No 12½	0	12	0
Light Houses No. 64	0	12	6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23rd.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	1 5 16½
Bank Demand	1 5 7
On Acceptance 3 m/s.	1 5 ½
Fcs Demand	193½
American Dollars	279½
Hongkong ,,	284½
Shanghai	344
Japan	146½
Singapore	187½

Market Steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 21st December, 1918

LIABILITIES.

		Rs
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	13,54,375	
,, Deposits at Branches	87,09,084	
		1,00,63,459
Other Deposits		18,18,048
Post Bills		1,031
Sundries		33,35,197
	Rs.	2,53,19,1,,820

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	3,36,35,703
Other authorised Securities	18,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,41,69,162
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,01,80,116
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,51,32,312
Dead Stock	13,35,031
Stamps	5,461
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	5,87,495
Sundries	6,48,127
Cash	6,14,73,856
Rs.	2,53,19,1,,820

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Ask any eminent musician which Harmonium is the most durable and sweet-toned in the market; he is sure to name "Sarat Ghose." No other instruments in fact have been able to gain such wise popularity and reputation as Sarat Ghose's. We do not offer any inducements in the shape of presents or half price, but real merit has secured for Sarat Ghose Harmoniums the widest possible sale and a position far ahead of others. Every instrument is protected by a 3 years' guarantee.

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SARAT GHOSE & CO.

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Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

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TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1908.

KHOTACHI WADI, GIRGAON, BOMBAY

THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your leader "Lord Willingdon and—a Prodigy" in today's issue of your newspaper, I, being much interested in the subject, think it desirable to point out a seeming misrepresentation. After quoting Lord Willingdon's speech: "On the Chemical side satisfactory experiments have been made with regard to the production of bitterns from salt, the use of ground-nut as a food, the discovery of casein for cement,—", you remark that Mr. McKenzie Wallis "claims to have obtained the following results enumerated by Lord Willingdon:—(1) Production of bitterns from salt. (2) Ground-nut as a food. (3) Discovery of casein."

Your remark is incorrect and is likely to cause careless readers to suppose that Lord Willingdon claims that the Industrial Chemist of the new Department of Industries has done work which has resulted in the production of bitterns from salt and in the utilisation of the ground-nut as a foodstuff and that his work has discovered either casein or the use of casein as a cement. This is a very much greater claim than Lord Willingdon's words imply. Lord Wilingdon simply remarked that "satisfactory experiments" with regard to these matters had been made. Of course it would have been very nice if Lord Willingdon had been able to remark that out of the experiments such-and-such a firm had been assisted and enabled to manufacture high-class Magnesium Chloride, and that the so-and-so Company had been assisted and enabled to remove the red pellicles from the kernels of the ground-nut before expressing the oil and had thus been assisted to produce an Arachis pressed cake of purity suitable for human consumption, and that assistance had been given whereby the so-and-so Dairy Company had been enabled to prepare a casein cement which was highly efficient as an adhesive for wood in the construction of aeroplanes. These would have been results worth remarking upon! But on the other hand the Industrial Chemist's satisfactory experiments may have amounted to only the same thing as the million times repeated experiments of the technical school student. I made a satisfactory experiment only yesterday in the cleansing of an old copper coin, but my experiment did not go any further! One can make millions of experiments, but unless the results of the experiments are applied towards the improvement of industries or arts, of what use are they?

I hold no brief for the Department of Industries, but I do hold a brief for truthful and exact representation of fact and I fear that something of the opposite type has entered into your leader.

Magnesium Chloride. I and another English Chemist were approached by the Collector of Bombay and the Salt Department re. this matter in 1914. An advisory report was drawn up and submitted, I contenting myself by calling attention to the mother liquor from the solar evaporation of sea-water and preparing an estimate out of a series of analyses of this liquor in the salt agars at Dharavi showing the rate at which Magnesium Chloride accumulated in the mother liquor during the regular process of manufacturing salt in Bombay. Correspondence with Salt Department officers at Kharaghoda followed, and shortly afterwards the Kharaghoda works was started under a special license. I was not aware that Mr. Lalji had taken out any patents in the matter. I would like to know what the patents are, and also very much like to meet Mr. Lalji. I entirely fail to see anything in the matter worthy or even capable of being patented. Will you ask Mr. Lalji to get in touch with me?

Nutramine. In the Government Press Note, I am sure it was never intended to imply that dried milk and casein were one and the same thing. The intention, surely was to suggest that the one could be substituted for the other, which in the case in point is quite correct. Fair-play is a good thing in criticism, Sir.

In the question of *Casein as a cement*, I think you are very incorrect in stating that "This very clever chemist is again hailed as the discoverer of casein. . . ." If you, Sir, had received a short training in, say, chemical analysis, you would realise the all-importance of extreme accuracy in small details.

Nevertheless, I would be most glad to know what "satisfactory experiments" Mr. McKenzie Wallis may have made with regard to "the discovery of casein as cement." I think that nearly everything that could be done on that subject was done twelve years or more ago. To my personal knowledge casein cement for wood, casein varnish for the interior surfaces of wooden casks, casein, or to be more correct, galalith, buttons, combs, ping-pong balls (That fixes the date, doesn't it?) and generally substitutes for celluloid were made. I had a casein cigarette holder made twelve years ago.

Still, I know something of the activities of the Department of Industries in the matter of utilising casein. I was asked, re the manufacture of glue for cementing the wooden parts of aeroplanes, if anyone made a good glue in India, and it was mentioned that no one appeared to utilise much of the waste of the Bandra slaughter house from some parts of which glue might be made. I replied that I did not know any glue maker in India and I did not think it was necessary to worry about the slaughterhouse rubbish as casein was now being made by one of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co.'s companies and that such casein could form the basis of an excellent adhesive for wood. Perhaps that is where the "discovery" started!

Last week I forwarded a letter to yourself, "The Times of India" and "The Advocate of India" touching upon much the same topic as the present letter. "The Advocate of India" published the letter. Although a newspaper does not necessarily identify itself with the views expressed by its correspondents, I think that the publication of my letter by the "Advocate" is a slight indication that that newspaper is willing to look at both sides of a question. Another newspaper did not publish the letter! "Young India" remarks astonishment that the "Advocate" should publish the letter. I see nothing to astound one! The "Advocate" never bolstered up inefficiency or white-washed coal.

There are many English who have a very legitimate "grouse" against one department or other of Government, and when all is said and done, Sir, the English in India have perhaps more reason than the Indians for dissatisfaction with the Government of this country. Most men have in England votes which could conceivably turn an unpopular Government out of office. But, I think very few Englishmen in India have such political power with which to voice their complaints. Many I know have not even a vote with which to cause the Bombay Municipality to tremble! When he who *had* a power has had that power taken away, has he no greater cause to demand that power again than has he who *never had* that power.

Yours, etc.,

AD REM.

Bombay, Dec. 20.

MR. MEAD AND INDUSTRIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the qualifications of the Industrial Chemist are under discussion, I have to bring to your notice another appointment by Mr. Mead. I understand that Mr. T. J. Walke, who was till recently Coastguard Inspector in Kanara on a salary of about Rs. 200, has been appointed by Mr. Mead on Rs. 400 or so, as an expert to develop fisheries in that district. Will Mr. Mead be pleased to say what are the special qualifications of Mr. Walke for the work that he is entrusted with? I also understand that there are proposals for giving special privileges and concessions to English companies for the development of forest industries in Kanara. You know that Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., have already been given special concessions for the development of the paper-pulp industry. Let us see whose turn comes next. Only yesterday, Sir James Meston, in his reply to the Indian Chamber of Commerce, said that Government will endeavour to be a National Government in the development of industries. Let us wait and see how far. Sir James Meston's theory and Mr. P. J. Mead's practice coincide.—Yours etc.,

S. G. W.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR BOMBAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The offer of a liberal grant from the Local Government for Primary Education, which came as a surprise, has removed a difficulty in the way of the Bombay Corporation, in the matter of free and compulsory primary education in the city. The Government has also expressed its readiness to bring in legislation for the introduction of compulsory education. The Corporation has already made a scheme for the expansion of education on a voluntary system but there is a limit to the extent to which this voluntary system can succeed and without compulsion our goal cannot be reached. It is impossible to be able to bring into primary schools 80 per cent. of the boys of the school-going age, and 60 per cent. of the girls, without introducing compulsion, as the Corporation expects to do. Years will be wasted in these fruitless experiments; therefore the sooner the Coronation introduces compulsory education, the better. With all the difficulties of getting new teachers and new premises for new schools, it is possible to have free compulsory education in this city in three years without losing much of the efficiency of which the Schools Committee are unreasonably proud. The increase of grants to Aided Schools from Rs. 4½ per child to Rs. 12 per child, i.e., one half of what Municipal schools in addition spend per head, is a step which will help the Corporation in arranging their programme for compulsory education.

The longer the Corporation takes to introduce compulsion the greater will be the bitterness and discontent among the backward classes of the population. As one who has had frequent opportunities of mixing with the working classes in Bombay, I can give this assurance that the fear that legislation for compulsory education is likely to create ill-feeling among the masses is unfounded; on the contrary, the leading persons among them will take it ill if such legislation is not passed very early. Finally I have to request the worthy members of the Schools Committee not to throw dust into the eyes of the public by absurd comparisons like the one which they give in their scheme for the extension and improvement of primary education in paragraph 9. The percentage of children attending primary schools is 3 for the total population in Bombay Presidency, and the same figures work up to 4.4 for the City of Bombay. This is a matter for which the Schools Committee expresses satisfaction. While making this comparison it must be remembered that the first percentage is for rural town areas whereas the second is for a large city population.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. KULKARNI.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are told that the forces of destruction have themselves been destroyed, and that now there should be reconstruction and regeneration everywhere. Let our benign Municipality play its part also in the great work of reconstruction that is now confronting the whole world, by immediately and *seriously* attending to the painfully miserable condition of places like the Esplanade Bandstand and its lawns that have suffered mercilessly by being absolutely neglected for a very long time.

The simple idea that the Bandstand circle should be kept free from dangerous depressions, drains and holes, and from leaky underground water-pipes with the inevitable result namely, annoying pools of water scattered all over the lawn, and not infrequently inflicting severe injuries on the pretty frocks, and costly sarees, and stylish suits, and high-priced boots never seems to have occurred to the powers that rule. Added to this is the great inconvenience due to the want of sufficient light. The whole circle can boast of only half a dozen lamps—mostly faint, failing and flickering, and all facing outside.—Yours, etc.,

H. R. S.

Cumballa Hill, Dec. 20.

SOME QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. S. R. Bomanji has written a long letter to the "Times of India" yesterday, in which he has sought to make out that the Hon. Mr. Jinnah is an imposter. Now, Sir, I do not propose to inquire of Mr. Bomanji "the incontrovertible proofs" that he has in his possession to prove that the scheme propounded by Mr. Jinnah in his speech at the Ahmedabad Provincial Conference, was a plagiarism of the Gokhale testament. And this for two reasons. I am too insignificant a person to hold the brief for Mr. Jinnah who has often bearded the bureaucratic lion in his very den and who, even according to "*A Parsi steward's narrative*" in the same issue of the "Times of India", "stood alone like a soldier to the last", when assailed more hideously and amidst greater personal danger than can ever be engineered by a thousand vituperations of even the worst among the diseased political bankrupts. Secondly, it is a purely personal issue with which I, as a man in the street, am not much concerned. But, Sir, I shall do the courtesy of accepting for arguments' sake that what all that Mr. Bomanji says, is true. I shall, in a matter of choice between Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bomanji, disbelieve whatever the former has to say and accept as gospel truth whatever the latter spins. I shall also ignore the fact, that in framing a scheme for the reform of the Government of India or of a province, people who have worked for years together in public, who have been brought up in similar traditions of political idealism, and who above all have enjoyed the confidence of one another—did not Mr. Gokhale call Mr. Jinnah the best ambassador of Hindu-Moslem entente—may evolve similar schemes and may even adopt similar terminology. And lastly, Sir, I shall go to the length of ignoring the many services of Mr. Jinnah and extol to Olympian heights even the disservices of Mr. Bomanji. Even then, when I am reduced to such hopeless bankruptcy of argumentative resources, I, as a man in the street, and as one who is passionately fond of the purity of our public life, and who is anxious that no quarter should be allowed to political adventurers,—I ask Mr. S. R. Bomanji why he allowed the public life of our Presidency to be prostituted "for more than a year," by such imposters as Mr Jinnah? Why did he walk out of the War Conference with the imposter? Why did he join the Special Congress with the imposter? Why did he work so long in the Home Rule League with the imposter? And, to come to *the* point, why did he want for the Willingdon Memorial controversy to crop up, to show to the world the true garb of the imposter?

These, Sir, are some of the questions, that I, as a man in the street, am entitled to put to Mr. S. R. Bomanji, and though I do not object to his "reserving" the "good deal more" that he has "to say" about Mr. Jinnah, "for the proper time and place", I hope he will, like the true political puritan that he is, clear my doubts as well as those of a large section of the public on these points. In the absence of such a reply the public may have to wait long till the next honours list is published.—Yours, etc.,

AN ADMIRER OF MR. BOMANJI.

Santa Cruz, Dec. 22.

QUEER MUNICIPAL PRACTICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would like to bring to your notice that there appears to be a practice in certain municipalities not to entertain any request for a copy of their annual administration report unless an application to that effect with one-anna court-fee stamp attached is submitted to the responsible officer concerned. I quote below one of the replies that I received to my letters requesting the Chief Officers to send me a copy of their Administration Reports by V. P. P. to cover the cost of the same if any.

"Returned with compliments. An application addressed to the Chairman, Managing Committee and duly affixed with a court-fee stamp of one-anna may be sent. . . . . ."

If we are to make progress in Local Self-Government, those who take interest in it must have ample opportunities to study the existing municipal administrations, and there must be a free circulation of reports and literature concerning the government of Indian cities and towns. I would like to request our municipalities to cancel the rules, if they have any, requiring applications with court-fee stamps if anyone wants copies of such documents of public interest as Administration Reports, Annual Budgets and Accounts, etc. Nobody says that these papers should be supplied *gratis*. My only point is that they should be easily available at a reasonable cost.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BHAGWAT.

Bombay, No. 2 Dec. 20.

A POLICE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will publish the following in your worthy paper:—

When a citizen demands a policeman's number and is asked to go to the police chowkey to get his number, will the authorities let me know through the medium of your paper where a policeman can be asked to go to get a citizen's name?—Yours, etc.,

G. DESAI.

Malad, Dec. 20.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INDIAN WOMEN AND FRANCHISE.

APPEAL TO THE CONGRESS.

Mrs. C. Jinarajadasa, Secretary of the Indian Women's Association, asks us to publish the following letter she has addressed to the members of the All-India Congress Committee:—

Dear Sir,—I write to you to request that at the coming session of the Indian National Congress in Delhi you will give your support to the confirming and reiterating of the Resolution passed by the last Special Session of the Congress at Bombay which stated that: "Women possessing the same qualifications as are laid down for men in any part of the Scheme (of Reforms) shall not be disqualified on account of sex."

As you doubtless know there has been considerable activity these last two months among the women in meeting, passing and sending resolutions, letters and memorials to the Franchise Committee, the women have expressed in no uncertain terms their desire for equality in the franchise and opportunity to take their part in national life.

We feel very strongly that India, in starting her life as a free nation on a democratic basis, must face the fact that she cannot *be democratical with only half her people* recognised citizens.

India, in her fight for Home Rule, will not get the help and sympathy of English women, (nearly 8,000,000 of whom are voters), and of a large number of English men also, added to the influence of the whole of the powerful Labour Party, if she is going to start her constitution on the out-of-date and proved to be unworkable basis, in existence nearly 100 years ago in England. The mistakes that were made by England are an example of what India should *not* do. The foolish blunders of England in starting her constitution have caused endless trouble and suffering through social and economic injustice, and one does not expect India to blindly copy England in the stupid mistakes that she has made in the past.

This is an age of Democracy and a nation wanting to carry on traditions of autocracy will not be welcomed and honoured by a Democratic world. One can daily hear on public platforms what the Indian men think of bureaucracy and autocracy, and they are sentiments that all lovers of freedom applaud, but these sentiments are equally shared by the women of India and they ask for the same freedom, and opportunity for development as the men.

The Indian National Congress in its Special Session in Bombay passed a Petition of Rights which it demanded should be made an integral part of the coming Reforms. The first clause of that Petition laid down that "*all* Indian subjects of his Majesty" are "equal before the law, and there shall be no penal or *administrative* law in force in this country, whether substantive or procedural, of a *discriminative nature*." It is this fundamental principle which is violated if the vote is not given to women on the same terms as to men.

We therefore ask the Indian National Congress to confirm and repeat the Resolution passed at the last Congress in proof that India is seeking development on truly Democratic lines.

Yours, truly,

DOROTHY JINARAJADASA.

Women's Indian Association,
Adyar Madras, Dec. 14, 1918.

ENGLISH WOMEN'S OPINION.

The Secretary of the Women's Indian Association has received the following Resolution passed in England by the "Women's Deliberative Council."

"That the Women's Deliberative Council urges that the tests for enfranchisement for the Indian Provincial State Assemblies shoul apply to *women* as well as to *men*, short of which the actual requirements and the genuine civilization of India, would run th risk of not being adequately represented."

A RAILWAY DERAILMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

At about 21-10 hours on the 21st an up goods train derailed between Daghora and Jamga stations at mile 348. The leading engine capsized and the second engine and two vehicles were derailed. There was n injury to any person. The probable duration of the block is 36 hours. Transhipment of mails and passengers is necessary.

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BURMA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT BAN ON NEWSPAPERS.

At a recent meeting of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee the following among other resolutions were passed:—

That in view of the great sacrifices made by Indians in men and money on the battlefields of France, Flanders, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, Syria, East and South West Africa, Egypt and Palestine; and in conformity with the principle of self-determination for every nation to settle the form of Government that it thinks best for itself, as enunciated by the United Kingdoms' Premier, Mr. Lloyd George and by the United States' President Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the Burma Provincial Congress Committeee resolved that the people of India may be granted the right of determining the constitution suitable to their needs, so that India may be able to take her rightful place as partner on a footing of equality with the other members of the British Empire.

The Burma Provincial Congress Committee strongly protests against the levy of a further sum of forty-five million pounds as war contribution from India, the land of chronic poverty and perennial famines, where, according to Sir S. P. Sinha, speaking at a Conference of the Oversees Press Centre, "half the population never had a full meal in the day," and according to the Industrial Committee's report, there is scarcity of Capital "even for the needs of a very crude system of Agriculture" the land where industries flourished at one time, but which died out on account of the subordination of her interests to those of Lancashire and other Industrial Centres of Great Britain and also on account of the continuous economic drain of from twenty to thirty million pounds from year to year and urges the British Parliament not to sanction such a ruinous levy.

That the war being now over, there cannot be any excuse for continuing the prohibition of papers like "The New India," the "Hindu" whose proprietor and editor was lately the honoured guest of the British nation as well as of his Majesty the King-Emperor himself, the "Indian Review," the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" the "Bombay Chronicle" etc., from being allowed to enter Burma freely. The Burma Provincial Congress Committee strongly protests against its further continuance and urges the Local Government to remove it at an early date, as it unduly interferes with the rights of the people and their development mentally, morally and materially and that the present Press Act which is pressing very heavily on the people be abolished at an early date.

CORRUPTION AMONG BURMA POLICE.

"After carefully reading the correspondence between the Government of Burma and Dr. P. J. Mehta, the Burma Provincial Congress Committee is of the opinion that the order of externment on him was issued by it hurriedly on mere police reports and without any just grounds and strongly urges it to institute an inquiry on the lines mentioned in Dr. Mehta's letter of the 4th November, 1918. This Committee holds that it is essential in the interests of good and just Government that an independent and impartial inquiry into the working of the Rangoon Police and C. I. D., in the matter of Dr. Mehta as well as of the Burma Internees who are set free, as well as those who are still in Jail as political suspects be instituted at an early date.

The subordinate Police and C. I. D. being notoriously corrupt and incompetent and the superior Police being mere tools in their hands, many innocent Indians belonging to all grades of society have fallen victims to their machinations and stupidity since the war started. Under the circumstances, if more power is placed in their hands as recommended by the Rowlatt Committee, whose report this Committee strongly condemns it will simply serve as an engine of oppression to the people and will work most detrimentally to the progress of the Country. This Committee strongly holds that the powers the Police have at present under the ordinary law are more than ample and they must be reduced and for whatever unrest and discontent there is in the land, the path lies in finding out the real causes thereof and remedying them and not in adding repression to repression.

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REFORM SCHEME FOR BURMA.

SUMMARY OF SIR R. CRADDOCK'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 21.

The following is the official summary of recommendations attached to the Local Government's resolution publishing for criticism the reform scheme for Burma which Sir Reginald Craddock proposes to submit to the Government of India:—

Preliminary: (1) The object of the scheme is to give effect to the announcement in Parliament of 20th August, 1917 on lines suited to the circumstances of the province; (2) the rate of admission of Burmans into the higher services to follow proportions found suitable for India.

Local Self-Government:—The basis of reform and full responsibility is provincial matters cannot yet be delegated.

Local Self-Government—Rural Areas:—(4) Village tracts unsuitable as primary unit and election of village headman undesirable; (5) circle boards to be constituted by election in groups of village tracts and to send representatives to the district council; (6) district councils and circle boards to be constituted by election in groups of village tracts and to send representatives to the district council; (7) district councils and circle boards to exercise powers in local affairs formerly wielded by the Deputy Commissioner; (7) circle boards to be assisted in the larger villages by village committees; (8) Shan States hill tracts and backward districts excluded from the scheme.

Local Self-Government—Urban Areas:—(9) Municipal Act to be extended to all towns of importance and municipal committees to be elected and entirely non-official.

Burma Legislative Assembly:—(10) The Assembly, excluding the Lieutenant-Governor, to consist of 74 members, of whom 32 to be elected; (11) of the elected members 31 to be returned by district councils and sixteen by urban areas; (12) communal representation for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indians and Chinese with elective system; (13) five members to be nominated for indigenous and other races and for interests not adequately represented by election; (14) one member each to be elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce, the Rangoon Trades Association, and the Burma University and two experts and fifteen officials to be nominated by Government; (15) system of Grand Committee discarded in favour of requirement of majority of two-thirds in the case of certificated measures; (16) committees also unnecessary, with a few exceptions such as the budget committee.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

The Provincial Executive:—(17) Advisory and Executive Councils unsuitable in Burma; (18) with the exception of a few subjects retained by the head of the Provincial Government to be administered by four boards each with non-official president; (19) division of subjects into reserved and transferred unnecessary.

Relations between the Provincial and Central Government:—(2) Separation from India, Burma's ultimate goal to be marked by change of title of Viceroy to Governor-General of India and Burma; consequently a representation on Legislative Assembly of India to be surrendered in exchange for three members, two non-officials, one official on the Council of State and a Secretary for Burma Affairs with the Government of India; (21) pending acceptance of these proposals consideration of division of subjects into Imperial and Provincial postponed.

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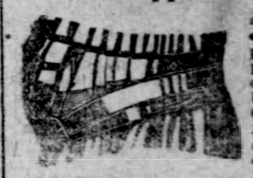

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting Corporation office 1 p.m (B. T.).

SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

Homeward English Mail closes, G. P. O., 7 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., 9.30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Cinema: at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-15 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. A.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	10 0	11
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	16 40	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	13
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Northern Express	18 35	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21

POSTAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-0 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant. Registered letters will be received up to 5-0 p.m. and parcels up to 3 p.m. the same day. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

MASS MEETING OF "UNTOUCHABLES."

A mass meeting of the "Untouchables" of Bombay was held on the 21st instant at Nana's Chawk, Gawalia Tank Road, under the presidency of Mr. R. S. Nekaljay to celebrate the Victory to the British Empire and resolutions were passed congratulating his Majesty upon the same. The meeting was attended by over 1,000 people from different places in Bombay City.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 23rd December, 1918, was 30.187 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA.

The following are further donations towards the Church in answer to the appeal by Revd. L. C. Pera, for funds to clear off the debts: Amount previously acknowledged. Rs. 16,667-1-6; through Miss A. Dias, Taradevi (Simla) Rs. 24; through M. J. S. Silveira, Zanzibar Rs. 45; Mr. Avelino C. D'Souza, Dadar, Rs. 25; through Mr. Raymond J. Mendonce, Baghdad, Rs. 64; through Mr. M. C. Gomes, Mazagon, Messrs. Samshudin Bahvoji and Sons, Rs. 25; and others Rs. 55; Dr. Miss U. M. Lobo, Shegaon, Berar, Rs. 50; Through Mr. P. J. Cardozo, Fort, Rs. 34; Through Mr. D. A. D'Souza, Fort, Rs. 25; Mr. Diogo A. de Souza, Mazagon, Rs. 50; Mr. Charles M. Lobo, Karachi, Rs. 50; Through Mr. Fortunade Siqueira, Mandvie Rs. 57; Through Mr. A. F. D'Souza, Mombassa Rs. 20/4; Mr. Anthony Francis Gomes, Bhayandar, Rs. 101; Through Mr. Rufina Fernandes, Byculla, Rs. 27/8; Through Mr. D. V. Lemos, Calcutta, Rs. 15/12; Through Mr. J. B. Fonseca, Perambore, Rs. 18/8; Through Mrs. Victor Gonsalves Nairobi, (B. E. A.), Rs. 20; J. L., Bombay, Rs. 50; Through Mr. Joky Fernandes, Colaba, Rs. 25; sums under Rs. 15; Rs. 198/3; Total Rs. 17,647-4-6. Balance required), Rs. 82,352-11-6.

THE EMPIRE.

The "Handley-Page Aeroplane" film which was shown for the first time last night in company with the "Baby Marie Osborne" film drew packed houses yesterday. It is one of the clearest and most complete topical films taken in India and shows every detail of the giant plane, hovering over the city and eventually landing like a giant bird on the Calcutta Race course. It also shows how the slight accident occurred to one of the planes when landing. For the Christmas holidays there will be four performances to-day, Christmas day and Boxing Day. As this programme has been specially selected for the Christmas season at which Kiddies are specially catered for it is advisable to take advantage of the extra performance at 4-30 as each 6-30 performance is packed to the utmost.

ALL INDIA CANTONMENTS CONFERENCE

The first session of the All-India Cantonment's Conference will be held at Ambala Cantonment on 25th and 26th January, 1919. A Reception Committee has been formed which will make lodging and boarding arrangemmentsfo for all the delegates.

THE FATE OF SUBJECT PEOPLES.

C. H. B. sends to us the following:—

With reference to the leader of "The Chronicle" on the working of the Industrial Chemist, I beg to send to you herewith an extract from "The Wonderful Century" by Alfred Russel Wallace. I hope this extract will solve your difficulty about the appointment of a medical man as an Industrial Chemist:—

"Our whole dealings with subject races has been a strange mixture of good and evil, of success and failure, due, I believe, to the fact that, along with a genuine desire to do good and govern well, our rule has always been largely influenced, and often entirely directed, by the necessity of finding well-paid places for the less wealthy members of our aristocracy, and also by the constant craving for fresh markets by the influential class of merchants and manufacturers. Hence the enormous fiscal burdens under which the natives of our Indian Empire continue to groan; hence the opium monopoly and the salt tax; hence the continual refusal to carry out the promises made or implied on the establishment of the Empire, to give the natives a continually increasing share in their own government, and to govern India solely in the interest of the Indians themselves.

"It is the influence of the two classes above referred to that has urged our governments to perpetual frontier wars, and continual extensions of the Empire, all adding to the burdens of the Indian people. But our greatest mistakes of all are, the collection of revenue in money, at fixed times, from the very poorest cultivators of the soil; and the strict enforcement of our laws relating to landed property, to loans, mortgages, and foreclosures, which are utterly unsuited to the people, and have led to the most cruel oppression, and transfer of numbers of small farms from the ryots to the money-lenders. Hence, the peasants become poorer and poorer; thousands have been made tenants instead of owners of their farms; and an immense number are in the clutches of money-lenders, and always in the most extreme poverty. It is from these various causes that the periodical famines are so dreadful a scourge, and such a disgrace to our rule. The people of India are industrious, patient, and frugal in the highest degree; and the soil and climate are such that the one thing wanted to ensure good crops and abundance of food is water storage for irrigation, and absolute permanence of tenure for the cultivator. That we have built costly railways for the benefit of merchants and capitalists, and have spent upon these and upon frontier-wars the money which would have secured water for irrigation whenever wanted, and thus prevented the continued recurrence of famine whenever the rains are deficient, is an evil attendant on our rule which outweigh many of its benefits.

"The final and absolute test of good government is the well-being and contentment of the people—not the extent of Empire or the abundance of the revenue and the trade. Tried by this test, how seldom have we succeeded in ruling subject-peoples! Rebellion, recurrent famines, and plague in India; discontent, chronic want and misery; famines more or less severe, and continuous depopulation in our sister-island at home—these must surely be reckoned among the most terrible and most disastrous failures of the Nineteenth Century.

"'Hear, then, ye Senates! hear this truth sublime;
They who allow Oppression share the crime.'"

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

CHRISTMAS' SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Christmas Day, 25th December, 1918.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C; Hymns 60, 62, 59, Card 4, 309, 316, 595; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Carols; Canticles, Anthem, Chant's Hymns—60, 62 and Carols; Collections for Cathedral Poor Fund.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (C.M.S.), GIRGAUM

Christmas Day December 25th 1918.

Clergy—English—Rev C. W. Thorne.

Marathi—Rev Canon D. L. Joshi, Rev. D. A. Yardi,
Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari.

English Services—8-0 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. 11-30 a.m. Holy Communion.

Collections for the "League of Mercy."

Marathi Service—9-30 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2.30 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

December 24th, Christmas Eve—6-30 p.m. Evensong, Carols and Address.

December 25th, Christmas Day—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 11 a.m. Matins (Plain); 5-30 p.m. Evensong (Plain).

NEWLY BORN BABIES DONE TO DEATH

The Coroner held an inquest on the bodies of two newly born female children which were found in Falkland Road and Dongri Street. The body that was found at Falkland Road had bruises on the neck and Dr. Powell said death was due to suffocation. Inspector Spiers arrested Kashibai and sent her to Motlabai Hospital. She lived in the same gulli. Further enquiry was adjourned.

The other body had a fractured skull to which death was due. The jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull; there was no evidence to show the parentage of the deceased.

A VAISNAVA SWAMI'S ARRIVAL.

On being invited by the Srivaishnav public of Bombay his Holiness the Jagad Guru Srimad Anantachariya Swami of Bativadibhayankar Mutt, Kanchi (Madras), will arrive here to-morrow and will be lodged in a spacious house of Kandebadi. The Swami is one of the chief heads of the Sri Ramanni sect and also a reputed Sanskrit scholar. He has edited many rare Sanskrit books and is the chief editor of the only Sanskrit weekly in India. The Swami will be received in a grand procession to-morrow between 2 and 6 p.m.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate committed to the High Court the case in which Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussein Taki of the Bombay C.I.D. charged Dallaji Santaram and Vithal Santaram Mane Vanigade, Hindus, with cheating the Empire of India Life Assurance Company on February 27 and dishonestly inducing the delivery of a policy for Rs. 10,000 on the life of a woman, named Chandrabai (sister of the accused), and with abetment.

A GOOD DEED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The citizens of Bombay and the Indian public at large cannot show their gratitude to Mr. Jinnah and their love for democracy and self-determination better, than, by subscribing freely to the "Jinnah People's Memorial Fund" and making it a huge success. The Jinnah People's Memorial Hall shall be a Temple of Liberty and shall throw its silver beams of patriotism throughout India, and shine forth as a good deed in a naughty world.

I have herewith enclosed my mite Re. 1, which please accept.—Yours, etc.

M. D. KHASIM.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN

(After declaration of forfeits at 6 p.m. on Monday, 23rd December, 1918.)

First race starts at 2-45 p.m.
Thursday, 26th December, 1918.

THE XMAS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

Mr. M. Goculdass'	Gladiator	9	0
Mr. R. R. S.'s	Footman	8	12
Mr. C. N. Wadia's	Mazboot	8	9
Mr. A. Hope's	Normania	8	9
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's	Royal Band	8	2
Mr. Kelso's	Miss Rollestone	8	1
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's	Dress	7	13
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's	Enchantment	7	3
Messrs. J. K. Irani & George's	King's Head	7	2

THE BRIGHTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs, (straight).

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Mr. Downes'	Duet	9	6
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's	Lucky Queen	9	2
Mr. D. C. Robinson's	Dollet	8	13
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's	Memento	8	12
Mr. F. Pallonji's	Romanesque	8	12
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's	Fine Trout	8	9
Mr. J. H. Crawford's	Glad Rags	8	8
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's	Peculiar Julia	8	3
Mr. Garrick's'	Hello Kells	8	1
Mr. D. C. Cooper's	Rare Ruby	7	11
Miss H. F. Petit's	Belle Syme	7	8
Mr. Pitt's	Impecunious	7	8
Mr. J. Merven's	Fari Lad	7	8
Messrs. J. K. Irani & George's	Arles	7	5
Mr. Toogood's	South Star	6	12
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's	Rochambole	6	12

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Aga Coochick Shah's	Matchless Maud	9	
Mr. R. R. S's	Johnnie H	9	7
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's	Dollet	8	
Mr. Pine's	Batten (late Parvus)	8	4
Mr. Kelso's	Fasaig	8	0
Mr. S. A. Wahed's	Sauntérer	7	8
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Sunglare	7	4

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's	Durban	9	7
Mr. R. R. S.'s	Kayid	9	5
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's	Red Cross	9	3
Mr. F. M. Garda's	Nizam-ul-Mulk	8	5
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Royal Court	8	4
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Sparrow Hawk	8	0
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's	Money Gold	7	13
Mr. N. R. Bolia's	Mooltan	7	12
Mr. Heath's	Ajax	7	10
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's	Zuheir	7	10
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's	Tawdry	7	6
Mr. Roosi's	Excelsior	7	3
Mr. Nasim Saleh's	Good Morning	7	2
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's	Balloon	6	10
Mr. Dudley's	Cessation	6	8
Mr. J. N. De Souza's	Investor	6	7

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

Mr. T. Harrison's	Seaton (late Baloz)	9	0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's	Khundil	9	0
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's	Defender	8	12
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's	Gazal	8	8
Mr. R. R. S.'s	Anaiza	8	7
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's	Quality	8	6
Mr. Erach Jeejibhoy's	Young Majub	8	6
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Four Aces	7	12
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's	Najdi	7	8
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's	Warminster	7	6
Mr. Guthrie's	Tit Bits	7	4
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Mechanic	7	3
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's	Rare Find	6	8
Mr. Reuben Soloman's	Dictate	6	7

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards. (Division I.)

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's	Black Ivory	9	0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's	Dandelion	8	13
Mr. Dudley's	Cessation	8	11
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Rose Hill	8	10
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes'	Battle Axe	8	9
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's	Cingalee	8	8
Messrs. M. T. and M. Shaffi's	Sufwat	8	8
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's	Hadoor	8	8
Mr. J. N. De Souza's	Investor	8	7
Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim's	Angler	8	7
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's	Quantity	8	4
Mr. T. Harrison's	Resold	8	4
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's	Ferry Boat	8	3
Mr. Reuben Solomon's	Dictate	8	2
Mr. Tawfik Esmail's	Ajmer	8	1
Mr. E. I. F. De Soysa's	Argonaut	8	1
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's	Resident	8	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's	Silver Streak	7	12
Mr. Downes'	Diamond King	7	11
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's	Good Luck	7	11
Mr. R. R. S.'s	Natal	7	10

Top weight accepting being under 9st., it is raised to that weight, and the others in proportion.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards. (Division II.).

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100.

Mr. Pine's	Caulkey (late Conscription)	9	0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's	Wazir	8	13
Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil's	Victor	8	12
Mr. Dale's	Safi	8	11
Major Sir G. Beaumont's	Duhallow	8	9
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's	Makbul	8	9
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's	Devildom	8	9
Mr. Guthrie's	Confidence	8	8
Mr. Arnold's	Justice	8	8
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's	Hatham	8	7
Mr. Pine & Noble's	Tasmania	8	6
Mr. Syed Rashid's	Competition	8	4
Mr. Selim's	Contest	8	4
Mr. Fahda bin Saif's	Sir Martin	8	2
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Mettle	8	1
Mr. M. Goculdass'	Abba	8	0
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's	Deep Sea	8	0
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's	Tankard	7	13
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's	Mudkoor	7	12
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffi's	Portcullis	7	9
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and A. V. M. King's	First Attempt	7	8
Mr. Ali bin Talib's	Jawad	7	8
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's	Muckdunia	7	8
Mr. Lindrr's	Port Arthur	7	5
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy & Holme's	Bal-tic	7	5
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's	Last Chance	7	4
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's	Black Beauty	7	3
Mr. K. A. Tilay's	Banker	7	3
Mr. D. C. Cooper's	Ayr Laddie	7	3
Mr. Leonard's	Orrdan	7	0
Mr. H. W. Dixon's	Tired Tim	7	0
Mr. A. R. Irani's	Duke of Connaught	7	0

BRITISH RACING.

RESUMPTION ON PRE-WAR SCALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 23.

The Jockey Club announces the resumption of racing on pre-war scale, including Derby and Epsom. Altogether 280 days' racing are being arranged.

SIX WEEKS FOR SIX ANNAS!

SENTENCE ON A WOMAN.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shanker Vithal charged Jhiribai Pandoo, a woman, will the theft of some tapes valued at annas six, which she had cut off from three life-belts on board the hired transport Jehangir.

The Chief Officer of the vessel deposed that 90 life-belts on board had been found with their tapes cut off. If the vessel was struck by a mine or torpedo they would be in danger of losing their lives. The value of the tape stolen in the case was very trifling, but looking to the fact that such thefts were very frequent of late, and the dangerouus consequences that might result from the absence of tapes on the belts if they were needed, he prayed for a severe punishment.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TWENTY STRIPES FOR HOUSE BREAKER

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced one Babu Rama, to receive twenty lashes for the offence of housebreaking by day on the 22nd instant. The accused had five previous convictions, and the present punishment was given him as a variant.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the big events in the history of the activities of the Muslim Students in the Bombay Presidency has been the holding of a Muslim Students' Conference. The sessions began with two speeches—from the chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Bar.-at-Law, and the President of the Conference, Hon. Mr. Pranjpye. The second day was devoted to the work of the Conference. In all fourteen resolutions were passed. The hardships to students due to want of proper hostel facilities in Bombay and Poona have been emphasized in not less than three resolutions. A resolution draws the "attention of the Muslim public at large to the small number of scholarships at the disposal of the Muslim Students of the Presidency and appeals to it to increase them."

Sir, you have been from time to time drawing the attention of the authorities to devote the income from the munificent donation of Sir Mohamed Yousuf—now lying idle—in giving scholarships. I had written on the subject on three or four occasions drawing attention to the fact that a separate college or a separate school for Muslims on the model of Eton is not what is required *at present*, but what is urgently wanted is the establishment of a graded system of scholarships with a few reserved for special vocations. The donation has been given for the "advancement of education among Muslim youths," and yet the amount is lying unutilized. Nearly five years have passed and yet a beginning has not been made towards the "advancement of education among Muslim youths." The pressing need of the Muslim Students has been a lack of funds to prosecute their studies. This they have now been able to make public through their Conference.

Other resolutions relate to the Government circular against students attending public meetings, the institution of free scholarship in Colleges as in schools, comparmental system for University pass degrees, provision of facilities for teaching Arabic, smoking among juveniles etc. From the language of the resolutions it is plain that the students have conducted their deliberations in "a cautious and considerate manner."

It is to be hoped that the grievances of the students will be taken into consideration by the authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.

M. A. P.

Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1918.

CHOLERA AND WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was very good of the Executive Health Officer to issue recently to the people of Bombay, through the medium of newspaper press, the precautionary measures to be taken against the cholera epidemic. A correspondent from Girgaon wrote to you the other day saying that the instructions relating to the cleaning of urinals and latrines were impossible to carry out. Either this point has not caught the eyes of Dr. Turner, or he thinks the correspondent's is a solitary instance not demanding immediate attention. Else it is difficult to account for the continued miserable supply of water, which is getting more and more erratic and inadequate.

True, the failure of the monsoon this year has necessitated the reduction of water both in quantity and pressure at which it used to be supplied. But for some time past the supply has become unsatisfactory; and for these four days it has become atrociously bad. Water comes through the taps in driblets without sufficient force, so that in very many cases people residing above the first floor have to come down, and it abruptly stops before their requirements are filled. A graver danger has arisen from the flushes not working properly, as the water apparently does not mount up to the holds located above top floors. Anyway, the result is an accumulation of filth in the latrines in our locality to the detriment of the residents' health. Will Dr. Turner satisfy himself on this point by paying a surprise visit to our chawl now? Perhaps he is too busy. But if a sanitary inspector would make it convenient to visit our quarters to-day (or even to-morrow, I don't think the state of affairs will so soon change), he would have a fine disinfectant in the form of the nauseating smell oozing out of the privies!

Dr. Turner appears to be really desirous of his precautionary measures being carried out by the public of Bombay in the matter of cleaning latrines, etc. One thing more requires to be done by him. A proper supply of water at a sufficiently high pressure is badly needed. Will he be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to the Water Department in this respect? Otherwise his advice to the public will not be of any avail.—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT OF BHALCHANDRA'S CHAWL.

Grant Road,
Bombay, Dec. 23.

OLD METHODS AND NEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to correct one misapprehension on the part of Mr. Fritchley in his otherwise admirably conceived letter appearing in your issue of the 21st instant. Mr. Fritchley seems to think that I regret having signed the requisition to the Sheriff for calling the Town Hall meeting. This is emphatically not so. I was, and am, of opinion that Lord Willingdon's services during the past years of stress deserved recognition. My protest was against the shabby methods employed to carry out the idea in consequence of which what might have been a dignified, or, at least, an orderly proceeding, ended in a woeful bungle.

For a considerable time past the organisation of various important public functions has been in the hands of a set of individuals who have proved their thorough incompetence to handle the matter they so lightly undertake. Added to this is an impatience of all criticism and suggestions and a quickness to attribute motives where these run counter to any of their own pet notions. My view, and that of many another man, is that these individuals should now be given their *congé* and such important matter left in more competent hands.

Mr. Fritchley's plea for a better mutual understanding is excellent. Nothing is gained by recrimination. A true Home Ruler will yield to none in his loyalty to constituted authority and will strain his utmost to support it as and when occasion demands. Only, he thinks the time has come when great changes are necessary and to bring about which open, though sober, criticism and plain straightforward language must be used. This claim none may gainsay and even when others may not be able to see eye to eye with him this need not involve any doubt as to his *bona fides*. There is room for plenty of disagreement, but there need not be the slightest bitterness attending it.

As to the proposal with which Mr. Fritchley closes his letter I need say nothing about it. It carries its own commendation and will, I am sure, be supported from all quarters.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. TALEYARKHAN.

High Court, Dec. 23.

FALKLAND ROAD TRAGEDY.

ARREST OF A SUSPECT.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, resumed the inquest touching the death of the Mahomedan woman, Hazarabai, aged 30, who was found dead in her room at Falkland Road on the 17th December. Inspector Spiers led the evidence, and the suspected man Hamidulla Nurulla was present at the enquiry.

The Police Surgeon, Dr. Arthur Powell said that the deceased's throat was cut close to the bone. The gash was right across the neck, almost from ear to ear, and death was due to it.

Chandamiya Hayatmiya, a Police Naik said a dhotee and a pairan covered with blood were found under the mattress of a cot in the room. A coat, a trousers, and a turban of a tram driver, No. 395 were found in a box. The suspect was arrested at Kamatipura.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

KIDDIES WHO COULD NOT CHEER.

"One of the saddest sights I have ever seen in any war done," writes a correspondent in the "Daily Mail", was a band of Ostend children being taught how to laugh and cheer. Four years under the Hun jackboot had crushed out of their tiny souls all capacity for expressing joyous emotion. Solemn-eyed, sad-faced, and almost dumb, they did not even chatter to one another as they trudged along the pavement.

All were boys of ages ranging from about ten to fifteen years. They carried small flags, and there were about a hundred of them. I asked the priest who led this woe-begone procession who they were and what they were doing.

"Orphans of the war, m'sieu," he answered. "I am teaching them how to rejoice."

Turning to the boys, he waved his flag and called, "*Vivent les Allies!*"

From the ranks there came only a listless response.

"Ah, m'sieu," exclaimed the priest sorrowfully, "they have forgotten how to do it."

The tragedy of it! Boys as their most irresponsible and care-free age who did not know how to wave a flag and cheer, who scarcely even remembered how to smile!

My meeting with the priest and his charges occurred between the Rue de la Chapelle and the Avenue Leopold. Noticing a small body of British bluejackets approaching, I stepped aside to watch what they would do. I was sure I should see a picture worth looking at, for I know Jack. He is the real Peter Pan. In his heart he never grows up. He remains a boy always, and has a large understanding sympathy with all boys of lesser years than himself.

The sailors stopped, looked at the boys, and laughed merrily—*and that laugh proved infectious.* When one of the sailors waved his hand and called, "Hooray for Belgium!" the youngsters appeared suddenly to awake. They laughed too, buttering their bunting, and tried to "'ooray!" also.

"Cheer ship properly," exclaimed their mentor as he led them off again. And this time the boys joined in with good will. *They had found the right teacher.* Somewhat puzzled, though plainly enough delighted, the priest watched all this. When it was over he told the sailors who the boys were and what they were doing.

Apparently the sailors had taken them for a party of school children demonstrating. When they learned the truth off came caps—the bluejackets' hold-all—followed by deep searching of pockets. At this juncture the driver of an Army lorry (Royal Air Force, I believe) walked up.

"What's it all about?" he asked. One of the sailors told him.

"Wait a bit," and the driver, running up a side-street, returned, breathless, with a tin in his hand. "Here's some toffee—give 'em that too," he said.

The women of Britain know their men for their courage—and justly. They have equal reason for knowing them for their great-hearted kindliness towards the women and children of such war-stricken lands as Belgium.

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NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

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CONSENT—We regret we cannot publish your notions about God and man.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 24th December, 1918.

AN UNFORTUNATE DECISION.

The Government of India have decided that at the Delhi session of the Imperial Legislative Council no time will be assigned for the consideration of resolutions other than budget resolutions. Accordingly, non-official members are being informed of the restriction of agenda, and they are promised "a certain amount of time" during the autumn session at Simla for the purpose of resolutions any of them may bring forward. The congestion of work, alleged as a reason for the prohibition of resolutions, cannot in any way be justified at the present time. If the circular to non-official members is examined, we shall find certain "preoccupations" of the Government of India put forward as the chief reason for the prohibition. These [illegible] class of subjects, which, at the present stage of affairs, are of paramount interest to the people. They are subjects which should be openly discussed before the Government feel they are free to record their decision in regard to them. The Government departments are possibly very busy and the members of the Government deeply engaged in the consideration of questions which are grave and intricate. The circular to non-official members says:

> The consideration of the reforms scheme alone is occupying and must occupy for the first three months of the year a very large portion of the time of nearly all departments of the Government of India. Apart from this, important post-war problems have arisen on the signing of the armistice upon which the Government of India are in almost daily communications with the Secretary of State.

Now, these are the very two subjects upon which the non-official members of the Legislative Council should be given a welcome and patient hearing. The consideration of the Reform Scheme must, of course, be expedited, and the time has come for the Government of India to attend with diligence to the various criticisms that have been made regarding it. The Reform Committees are hastening with their task and, before long, their report will come up for general criticism. The other subject specified consists of "important post-war problems." Post-war problems are many and demand arduous thought; but it will be a grave injustice to India if they are treated as subjects for private or departmental disposal. In any event the non-official members must not be fettered in their course, if they desire to make the privileges and obligations of India after peace the topics of resolutions. There are many problems and policies in the air, and whatever be the result of the General Election, the people of this country have cause to be anxious about their political and economic future. Influential parties in Britain and the Colonies are evidently striving for some form of Imperial Preference to control the post-war trade policy of the Empire. The embargo on the non-official members will be a serious handicap, whether it is reforms or post-war problems that keep the Government of India "preoccupied." The leave now promised for the moving of resolutions during the autumn session of the Council is, in this respect, of no value, since by the time the permission is availed of Government are bound to have committed themselves on many questions of public importance. The subjects that are said to overwhelm the Government departments are the very subjects that call for open discussion. Congestion of work has only one remedy, and that is the provision of necessary assistance, and it must not be made an excuse for denying to the non-official members a privilege which at the present crisis should be discreetly and courageously exercised by them.

The permission promised for the moving of budget resolutions is good, so far as it goes, especially in view of the strong feeling that exists in favour of the cancellation of the unwise and unfortunate financial offer made on the assumption that the war would last till 1920, and of the agitation about the Excess Profits Tax. But that is no enough. Non-official members must have freedom to move resolutions on some other subjects, the momentous nature of which will become increasingly plain as the negotiations of peace and the proposals of Imperial settlement progress. Then, again, there are other topics upon which public opinion should make itself heard in the Council, immediately and emphatically. We were recently told that preparations were proceeding apace for the execution of some of the proposals of the Industrial Commission. The All-India Industrial Conference at Delhi will no doubt formulate its views on them, but the public discussion of the recommendations is still in progress. Non-official resolutions on these recommendations are urgently needed. There is further the general apprehension that a Bill based on the Rowlatt Report will shortly be introduced for quick disposal with the aid of the official phalanx. We fear it is one of the "preoccupations," though the matter remains unrecited in the circular. However that may be, we trust that, regard being had to the anxiety of the public concerning all the subjects which the Government rule to be "preoccupations," the decision of the Government will be immediately reconsidered.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.—IX.

One of the main recommendations of the Industrial Commission refers, as we have previously pointed out, to the creation of new departments and new services. The "Near East" very aptly remarks in this connection that "an Imperial department, a uniform programme [illegible] Industrial Service, these are the commonplaces of bureaucratic efficiency." If such remedies, savouring of universal cures for all diseases, were harmless and inexpensive, there would be no cause for complaint, but, as it is, we have no faith in the "doctors" who have suggested the remedies. The pertinent question once more arises: "What is to be the personnel of the new departments and services? Any one, who has followed the professions and practices of the bureaucrats, will agree that there are very strong grounds for suspicion and apprehension in regard to the recruitment and organisations of the various new services under the Government. Their experience in the past makes the people of this country suspicious and hesitating about the *bona fides* of the bureaucrats and it is now very difficult for them to be convinced that it is only "mutual faith" that is necessary for the carrying out of the reforms, both political and industrial. Unless there are definite safeguards about the employment of Indians to higher posts in the new departments and services, the Indian element will be almost infinitesimal.

We referred, on a previous occasion, to the "magnificent" proportion of Indians in the Munitions Board, which was organised after the era of "the new angle of vision." The same sad story may be told of all the scientific departments of the Government of India, so much so that there are not even a dozen Indian officers, all told, in these departments. Take the case of the Geological Department, which, though it has been in existence for the last 64 years, had but three Indians appointed to it up to 1913, in the superior grade. During the last few years, though its staff was considerably reduced owing to the war, no Indian was appointed to this service, notwithstanding the fact that several highly trained and capable Indians could be available for the purpose. This subject formed the matter of a discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council and when a question in this connection was asked by the Hon. Pandit Malaviya, at one of the sittings of the Commission, Dr. Hayden, Director of the Geological Survey of India, replied that his department trained men for subordinate ranks "but they do not necessarily qualify for appointment in the higher grade." Dr. Haydon was pleased to add that "it is always open to them to apply for an appointment in that grade." It is always open to any citizen of the Empire to apply for the highest post, but does that mean that such applications ever receive any consideration? Such replies from the officers are a sufficient guide to the people of this country as to how far they may have faith in their professions. The Hon. Pandit Malaviya points out, with regard to the Agricultural Department, that in a despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State it was firmly declared that "the Agricultural Service should be manned ultimately by Indians and that the object could be kept steadily in view to reduce to a minimum the number of experts appointed from England and to train up indigenous talent, so as to enable the country to depend on its own resources for the recruitment of the agricultural staff in higher branches." In spite of this clear declaration, and in spite of several years having elapsed after it was made, this Imperial Service has become the monopoly of Europeans, while Indians have been confined to the Provincial Service. At the time the Royal Commission on Public Services took evidence, the total number of officers in the superior services—Agriculture, Civil, Veterinary, Forest, Geological Survey, Locomotive and other departments—was 407 and out of these, only six were Indians! It is very comforting to note the list of qualifications that are required for the various services. A sample of how these pious requirements are fulfilled in actual practice will have been seen from the recent criticism in these columns regarding the backdoor entry of Mr. Mackenzie Wallis in the Industrial Department of this Presidency.

It is because of all these considerations that we urge that the new services and the new departments should be reserved exclusively for Indians and that, if there is any necessity to import special technical men from abroad, the latter should be brought under contract systems for definite periods, so that we may not again be faced with the problem of "vested interests." We may appropriately close this article by recalling Sir Dinshaw Wacha's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council. This speech, we may mention, was made before he showed signs of his latter-day strange metamorphosis. He said:

> "The bread is still kept for the foreign service and the crumbs are thrown to the Indians. That is the substance of the recommendations. Naturally the Indians cry out against the Report (of the Public Services Commission) and others, have been speaking on the subject. We are all dissatisfied. . . . What is eventually the substance of their (official members') speeches? This, 'we have full sympathy with you. This matter will receive our most sympathetic and careful consideration.' But there the matter ends. Such is the sympathy, lip sympathy, barren sympathy, with nothing substantial for the people of the country."

Sir Dinshaw continued:

> "Substantial progress, I believe, is only possible when full self-government which we are asking for is given. . . . Indians are very self-respecting and unless you recruit a large number of Indians in the various high offices of the State, there will be no rest and no quiet."

Notes of the Day.

Trial of Ex-Kaiser.

The punishment of the ex-Kaiser is part of Mr. Lloyd-George's election programme, but there are conflicting rumours regarding the possibility of its being immediately meted out to him. The ultimate punishment of the ex-Kaiser is a certainty and as he himself expressed his willingness to be tried, the only difficulty now is the way to get him extradited. Herr Ebert seems to have announced that the German Government did not desire the extradition of the ex-Kaiser from Holland, while the latter country has been giving devious defences about the rights of asylum. British lawyers of authority have expressed the opinion that the Kaiser cannot legally be treated as an ordinary political refugee and that Holland can rightly be asked to deliver him over to the Allies. If the attitude of Holland is prompted by nothing else than chivalry, it will be easy to persuade her of the legality of the Allied demand. The protest of Ebert, or of any other German, is of no account, though there are several German publicists who profess to demand a trial; for, it is plain that Max Harden has some following.

At Last.

The order of exclusion against Mr. B. C. Pal has been cancelled by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and Mr. Pal is attending the Congress. The order cancelling the prohibition has been sent by telegram, so that the punctilio about telegraphic communications affected by the Commissioner did not extend to messages proceeding from himself. The authorities in Delhi voted politics to be a nuisance long ago and they have consistently held the visit of national workers from outside as an intrusion on their tranquil preserve. In his present order, the Chief Commissioner declares that the conditions of February 1917 and after, have ceased to exist and hence it is permissible for Mr. Pal to enter Imperial Delhi. The order of exclusion, we know, was served at a time when Mr. Pal never thought of visiting Delhi, but it was averred that he intended doing so. Whether it was the result of panic or political rancour, the pretence that for the safety of Delhi Mr. Pal should not enter it, was as ridiculous as it was unsustainable. Now that "conditions" have altered, his visit is not deemed to be a calamity and the farcical application of a war-measure at last ends.

The Viceroy on Higher Education.

In his Convocation address to the Calcutta University, the Viceroy referred naturally to the Calcutta University Commission and said that he would lose no time in giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission, if they happen to be unanimous though, we hope, nothing would be done to force unwelcome changes on the University. The anxiety of the Viceroy not to pigeonhole the recommendations of the Commission is admirable though somewhat contrary to the usual sleepy practice of the bureaucracy. But if the points he dilated upon in the course of his address be really the recommendations of the Commission in embryo, then, we are afraid, the policy he would choose would be a retrograde one. His Excellency seemed to be stupefied at the great number of students studying in the Calcutta University. The heart of a wise ruler ought to swell with pride at the great number of students receiving higher education. The number at present undergoing instruction in colleges is by no means a large one, considered in relation to the vast population of the country. Lord Chelmsford said that the student population of the Calcutta University is the largest of any university in the world and without a parallel. Certainly the population in India is also, if not the largest, one without a parallel except that of China.

Lord Curzon's Dream.

It is not the desire of the Viceroy to house the 23,000 students properly and look after [illegible] ever-increasing number. He wants to solve the problem of overcrowding in colleges, not by facilitating the increase in the number of colleges, but by cutting down the number of students, a bureaucratic device *par excellence*. This was the dream of Lord Curzon and Lord Curzon's policy has reappeared again in Lord Chelmsford's address, though clothed in a less aggressive, and, therefore, perhaps, more dangerous garb. If, indeed, the number of students is too large for one university, start another university at Dacca. If that, too, does not suffice, start still another somewhere else. Why should the students be restricted because there is no room for more in the existing colleges and in the existing University? This is quite an unheard of procedure in the annals of educational history in any part of the world.

A Desperate Remedy.

What are exactly the proposals of Lord Cholmsford? He thinks that our students in the colleges seem to be doing work which should be done at a school and not in a university. This is again a familiar shibboleth of the bureaucracy and we are perfectly acquainted with it in our part of the country. Our secondary schools, we are told by the bureaucracy itself, are not capable of managing their own students and would it be desirable to entrust some of the college students to the schools? Such desperate methods will be of no avail in dealing with the problem of overcrowding in colleges. The overcrowding has been intensified by the razor resolution of Lord Curzon discouraging second grade colleges, which was responsible for the extinction of 25 such colleges, all over the country, most of which were in Bengal. If this policy is reversed and second grade colleges encouraged, wherever possible, overcrowding in colleges will be considerably decreased. If Government are thinking of transferring any college students to schools, they had better give up any such idea.

Wanted: Satisfactory Water Supply.

We referred the other day to the precautionary measures which the Executive Health Officer has advised the people to take against the cholera outbreak. One of them relates to keeping latrines and urinals clean. The state of these places left much to be desired before the inauguration of the flushing system. Since then, however, there has been some improvement. But now another factor is at work, which threatens to increase insanitation, particularly in view of the bad weather prevailing at present. Flushes are found not to operate properly for want of water in the tanks. The low pressure at which water is supplied to the City, due, doubtless, to the unfortunate failure of rain this year, has probably something to do with this. We have also received numerous complaints to the effect that the supply of water is inadequate, fitful and unsatisfactory from the standpoint of health. Will the Municipal authorities bestir themselves early in the matter, make prompt investigations and ensure a regular and sufficient supply of pure water at a higher pressure? It is also to be hoped that municipal and other agencies will wake up to the danger which is likely to overtake this City, unless prompt and requisite measures are taken to bring the disease under control.

MR. BOMANJI AMOK

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am once more compelled to point out for the information of the public certain deliberate falsehoods contained in Mr. Bomanji's letter which are as malicious as they are misleading.

He says "more than 18 months had elapsed since Mr. Gokhale's death and not a word had been said by any one about his having left behind him his last political will and testament."

Now this is absolutely false. H. H. the Aga Khan in his speech at the Town Hall Gokhale Memorial Meeting, where I believe Mr. Bomanji was present, and where I had also the honour of speaking, clearly stated that Mr. Gokhale had left a "state paper" containing reform proposals. This was reported in all the papers in Bombay on the 18th March, 1915. Next, copies of Mr. Gokhale's proposals were circulated amongst many leading Congressmen before the Congress met in 1915, and several members of the Reception Committee had copies of this document before them when they were considering the resolutions that were to be submitted to the Congress. Further, in September, 1916, when we drafted the memorandum, which is known as the memorandum of the 19, Mr. Gokhale's proposals were known to many of us, and on the whole, these proposals were not acceptable, but some parts were approved. Hence these proposals had almost become public property by then and were well-known to several leading men. And, Sir, my Ahmedabad speech was made in October, 1916, and hence the whole of Mr. Bomanji's statement that I felt secure that the "coincidence" would not be detected is on the face of it a malicious falsehood. I have never said that Sir Pherozeshah was the only man who had a copy. I don't know where Mr. Bomanji gets this from. The above explanation also shows Mr. Bomanji's statement that I was not aware that either Lord Willingdon or the Aga Khan had a copy and I had not accidental means of finding out that such copies existed, the Aga Khan being in England, is equally [illegible] in Mr. Bomanji's letter that Mr. [illegible] had anything to do with my speech is devoid of foundation and untrue, and for the rest he will speak for himself.

With regard to my not contradicting what appeared in the "Times of India" more than a year ago, I may say that I was not in Bombay at the time and my attention was drawn to it a considerable time after the criticism had appeared in that paper of which I am not a regular reader and I thought it was not worth the trouble to answer some anonymous correspondent of a scurrilous character.

As to the rest of the letter I leave the public to judge.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. JINNAH.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Sunday evening.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd visited the Cumballa War Hospital, the Queen Mary's Technical School and the Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital on Monday afternoon.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS TO STAND

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas is standing as a candidate for election to the Municipal Corporation from the Bhuleshwar (C) Ward.

SOLDIERS' VOTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 23.

It is stated that soldiers are voting in large numbers, the percentage being probably higher than the civilians.

CONQUERING HERO COMES HOME.

FIELD-MARSHALL HAIG IN LONDON.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 12 Noon, Dec. 23.

Field-Marshal Haig had a brilliant naval and military reception on arriving at Dover this morning, *en route* for London. He was also greeted by tens of thousands of people on the sea front. The distinguished Field-Marshal who crossed the Channel on board the Belgian hospital-ship Jan Breydel was met by six coastal motor-boats, seaplanes and aeroplanes. In choosing the ancient port of Dover for the first landing since the armistice was signed, Field-Marshal Haig but followed the example of those other illustrious soldiers—Lord Kitchener who first touched the English soil here after Khartoum and Lord Roberts on returning from the South African war.

As the Jan Breydel drew alongside the Admiralty pier, Sir Douglas was seen on the bridge, standing next Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes and surrounded by his generals. Distinguished naval officers received Sir Douglas Haig at the landing-stage and a guard of honour of the seamen from monitors and another of the Royal Marine Light Infantry with bands were mounted. Sir Douglas on stepping ashore, inspected both the guards amidst terrific cheers, then entered a motor-car with the Mayor of Dover. The victorious generals followed in others. The route which was lined with the soldiers was gaily beflagged. There was a triumphal arch at the dockyard entrance surmounted by anti-aircraft guns with banners of welcome from the Dover Patrol and the Sixth Patrol. The Dover patrollers assembled gave a mighty cheer. The drive to the Marine station on the pier was a pageant of victory and unbounded enthusiasm was displayed.

At the reception in the station the Recorder of Dover read an address of welcome. Sir Douglas Haig replying to the address on behalf of himself and his generals, said they sprang from the profound realisation of the greatness of the occasion and of all it symbolised for the future of the race. He and his generals knew that the welcome expressed the feelings of gratitude and admiration, which Great Britain entertained for the wonderful men whose unequalled courage and endurance had brought us, by victory to peace. He referred in glowing terms to the historic role, which had been splendidly maintained during the war.

Lord Lieutenant Lord Harris presented a second address of welcome to which Sir D. Haig replied after which the Field Marshal and his party left for London The weather was beautiful.

TO THE PALACE.

RECEPTION BY THEIR MAJESTIES.

On their arrival at the Charing Cross, Field-Marshal Haig and his Generals were welcomed by the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Lloyd George Mr. Balfour, Lord Milner, Sir R. Borden, Sir S. P. Sinha, the Maharajah of Bikanir and other Dominions statesmen now in London, the members of the War Cabinet, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and many other distinguished persons. The Grenadier Guards furnished a Guard of Honour and the band struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Five Royal carriages were waiting, in which Field-Marshal Haig and his companions drove to Buckingham Palace, along the decorated streets, amid cheering crowds, who had assembled hours beforehand. As Sir Douglas' carriage emerged from the station, the Church of St. Martin's bells pealed merrily and the gigantic crowd raised a great cheer which was taken up by the dense masses all along the Duncannon Street. Sir D. Haig looked well. His hand was continually at salute, acknowledging the welcome. A ssuadron of aeroplanes circled over the station. One of the mightiest shouts ever heard in London greeted Field-Marshal Haig's appearance in Trafalgar Square, which was black with people. So it was along the Cockspur Street, the Pall Mall, St. James Street, Piccadilly and the Constitutional Hill to the Palace—one continuous roar of cheering.

There was a stirring historic scene outside the Palace where a crowd of 80,000 had assembled with children from all parts of London in the front positions. Seven aeroplanes which had accompanied Sir Douglas from the Coast, flew over the Palace glittering silver-like in the sun each time they wheeled round. A little later eleven other planes circled round the Palace in battle formation. Then came, Field-Marshal Haig and his party. The enthusiasm of the crowd was tremendous. Deafening roars rent the air as carriages passed the front of the Palace to the southern gates then crossed the forefront to the Grand Entrance

Passing into the Palace, the party was received by the King and Queen and other Royalties. The luncheon table was decorated with red, yellow and red copper chrysanthemums. Altogether 8 sat down including, besides Their Majesties. Prince Albert, Princess Mary, the Premier, and Lord Milner. Lady Haig, Generals Sir William Robertson, Sir Henry Wilson and Field-Marshal Haig's Generals.

"THE SOLDIER AND GENTLEMAN."

MR. BUCHAN'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 23.

The war historian Mr. John Buchan has an interesting article on Sir Douglas Haig in the "Daily Sketch". He says Sir D. Haig and Marshal Foch were complementary to each other like Lee and Jackson. The British Army supplied Marshal Foch with his weapons such as tanks and creeping barrage and it was the British Army that finally crushed Ludendorff, Marshal Foch made the plan while Field-Marshal Haig provided the material and much of the execution, but Field-Marshal Haig was not merely a competent lieutenant trusty in fulfilling orders, he was a great tactician. Marshal Foch and Field-Marshal Haig from 1914 saw eye to eye It was Field-Marshal Haig who pressed most earnestly for Marshal Foch's appointment, and it was Field-Marshal Haig whose support largely made possible the great gamble of July, 1918, which won the second battle of the Marne and the war.

Like Sir John Moore, Sir Doughlas had great genius for training raw material. Mr. Buchan reminds the public that Field-Marshal Haig's first task in France was defence; then there was the long waiting. The war of attrition was not spectacular, but was deadly in effect. Another type of man might have grown weary but great as was his character it was well that in the struggle with armed brutality we should have been led by one so far from brutality. He was always confident of the ultimate triumph of right, and always cheerful even in the blackest hour: for he drew comfort from deep springs.

He cared nothing for advertisement and had no thought for his own career. His patience was uncanny, it was something that belonged to another world. For a parallel to such a temperament we have to look to Sir John Moore or the great Scots' soldier Montrose. Field-Marshal Haig faced ugly facts with extreme honesty and preserved in adversity a high-heartedness which put fire into the weaker souls. Britain has not produced a greater soldier since Wellington and has never produced a greater gentleman.

BERLIN CONGRESS OF SOVIETS.

DISARMAMENT OF COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES.

CONVOCATION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 23.

AMSTERDAM.—The Berlin Congress of Soviets has passed a resolution in favour of disarmament of the counter-revolutionaries, abolition of all orders and badges of honour and nobility and recommending the appointment of officers by soldiers.

This and other decisions of the Congress show that the Bolshevik element is stronger than the Berlin Government despatches have hitherto indicated, but the whole proceedings of the Congress are apparently chaotic, largely consisting of acrimonious wranglings. Nevertheless, it is believed that the excellent organisation of Scheidemann Socialists will secure the passage of the proposal for the National Assembly.

PRESIDENCY OF GERMAN REPUBLIC.

EBERT AND PREUSS AS CANDIDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 23.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says at the Soviet Congress the names of Ebert and Doctor Preuss. Minister of the Interior, were presented as candidates for the presidency of the German Republic. It was emphasised that the election should be soon, so that Germany might have the supreme head of the Empire at the Peace Conference.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIES.

SUGGESTED INVESTMENT WITH LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 23.

AMSTERDAM.—According to a Berlin message the Congress of Soviets has passed a resolution affirming its supreme authority, but transfering legislative and executive power to the People's Commissaries until the National Assembly arranges otherwise.

A special Soviet has been appointed to supervise the German and Prussian Cabinets, with power to appoint and depose the People's Commissaries. Two "adjuncts" selected from both Socialist parties will be installed in each Ministry.

DEMAND FOR CARGO SPACE IN GERMAN SHIPS.

HOOVER'S EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 23.

Reuter is informed that Mr. Hoover has telegraphed from Paris that the demand made by Marshal Foch as a condition for the extension of the armistice for use of 2,500,000 tons of cargo space lying in the German ports was made on behalf of the Allies and was not Mr. Hoover's request as the Germans reported. The proposal is not that two and a half million tons should be used solely to supply Germany with foodstuffs, but for pooling that tonnage under the Allied control.

MARSHAL JOFFRE

FRENCH ACADEMY'S RECEPTION.

PROFOUND TRIBUTE TO ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 23.

PARIS.—President and Mrs. Wilson today attended the French Academy's reception necessary for him to pay a profound tribute of homage to the Army, which by virtue of its preparedness had proved itself during the war the solid framework of the whole edifice. He recalled his visit to the United States, when it seemed that through love the Americans would do something great and comforting for the relief of the Allied armies and allow France, nearly overwhelmed by Russian defection and hard trials of the Spring of 1917, to keep in order that France might live prosperous, that Belgium might be re-built and that liberty and right might prevail America resolved to throw into the fight her last man and her last dollar.

THE WONDERFUL VISION.

History, continued Marshal Joffre, had never chronicled a more wonderful vision than that of millions of men tearing themselves from their peaceful occupations to pass over Marshal Joffre in addressing the Academy said the concatenation of facts made it tion to Marshal Joffre. The President the sea sown with snares and come thousat with President Foincare among the members and Mrs. Wilson in Madame Poincare's box.
sands of miles from their country to give their lives for a noble cause and a grand ideal. America had sent not only her husbands and her sons, but her fathers and her mothers had come beyond the seas to alleviate miseries and heal wounds. In the fratnernal embrace, France and America had plighted their troth for the present and for the future.

FIRM ATTACHMENT TO IDEAS OF JUSTICE AND LIBERTY.

"France," said the Marshal, "has at last reached victory. Let her go without wavering to the end of her effort. She owes it to her dead, to the little ones who are growing up regardless of the danger and who will live free because their fathers died for liberty. Let the people of France preserve in victory that firm attachment to the ideas of liberty and justice, which have been their strength during the war."

Conbersing with Armiral Grayson, the French journalists said, the president had created a warm and human impression since his arrival in France.

SPANISH PREMIER IN LONDON.

SPAINS DESIRE TO PARTICIPATE IN PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. Mid-night, Dec. 23.

PARIS.—Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, was entertained at a luncheon yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The object of the visit was to signify that Spain desired to participate in the Peace Conference inasmuch as Spain was interested in the political future of the Mediterranean and the solution of the Moroccan problem by a genuine Franco-Spanish agreement.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF INCLUSION OF NEUTRALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 23.

President Wilson has expressed the opinion that the Inter-Allied conferences should as far as possible be public, but he expected that it would be necessary to arrange many preliminaries confidentially to be settled finally in open sittings.

The Germans will probably not be present at the preliminaries as these concern, the arranging of peace terms involving only the Allies. Until this part is settled it cannot be decided if Neutrals should be invited to discuss the League of Nations, but informed opinion seems to consider their presence will be called for.

FORBID GERMAN SUBJECTS!

FROM STRAITS SETTLEMENTS FOR 10 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 23.

A telegram to "The Times" from Singapore says a great public meeting of the British subjects of all classes unanimously passed a resolution that representations be made to the Government that no German subject be allowed to land or reside in or trade with the Straits Settlements or the Malay States for at least ten years after the peace.

'WILSON THE JUST.'

AWARDED DEGREE OF THE SORBONNE.

PRESIDENT'S CONCEPTION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. Mid-night, Dec. 23.

PARIS.—Amid impressive scenes and academic ceremonies President Wilson to-day received the honorary degree of Doctor of the Sorbonne. The Vice-Rector greeted him as "Wilson the Just". Returning thanks President Wilson said the war was not only a war between nations but between the systems of culture. One system was aggressive, using science without conscience and using every faculty of the human mind to do wrong to the whole race. The other system was the indomitable spirit everywhere struggling towards right and seeking above all things to be free. President Wilson's conception of a league of nations was that it should operate as an organised moral force throughout the world.

WILSON AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A DISCLAIMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 23.

PARIS 18TH.—President Wilson declares that the statement contained in the Paris edition of an American paper from its Washington correspondent that the President had approved of the plan formulated by the "League to Enforce Peace" is entirely false. The President declares that while not only in favour of the League of Nations but believing that the formation of such a League is absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of peace, he has never directly or indirectly endorsed this particular plan.

The American press representatives are officially informed that the members of the American Peace Comission will meet the press daily. The President expressed to the press representatives his delight with the tremendous reception, because he saw in the eyes of the crowd the same feeling he had for them and was aware it was reciprocal.

Monsignor Cerretti, the Papal representative to the United States, will call on the President with a message from the Pope.

WILSON TO BE GUEST OF THE KING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 23.

The King has cancelled his Christmas visit to Sandringham. His Majesty will remain in London to welcome President Wilson. This is believed to indicate that President Wilson will be the guest of his Majesty at Buckingham Palace. It is hoped that the presence of the Dominions' representatives will enable the official greeting given to President Wilson to be of an Imperial character. It is stated that the change in President Wilson's arrangements is due to the necessity of his curtailing his visit to Europe by a few days.

INSTIGATORS OF GERMAN ATROCITIES.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEMAND FOR ADEQUATE PUNISHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 23.

CAPE TOWN.—A crowded enthusiastic meeting at East London unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the inhuman treatment of the British prisoners, and demanding adequate punishment of the instigators of German atrocities by land and sea, repatriation of all enemy subjects in South African and in the captured German colonies, legislation for a review and cancellation where necessary of naturalisation certificates of enemy subjects, amendment of immigration laws so as to prevent their admission in future and non-restoration of Germany's African colonies.

AUSTRIAN WAR MAKERS.

SUGGESTED CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 23.

According to a Vienna message all parties in the House have presented a bill regarding the establishment of responsibility and criminal prosecution of the supreme war leaders, particularly in respect to the collapse of the army last autumn.

THE EX-KAISER.

CONFINED TO BED WITH CHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 23.

AMSTERDAM.—The Ex-Kaiser is reported to be confined to bed with a chill.

B. C. PALL.

ATTENDING CONGRESS.

ORDER OF EXCLUSION CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Mr. B. C. Pal has been telegraphically informed by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi that the order of exclusion against him dated 16th February 1917, has been cancelled on the ground that the conditions that necessitated the order have ceased to exist.

Mr. Pal, Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. B. Chuckrabarty are proceeding to Delhi to-night.

"WHO TOLD HIM?"

Mr. B. G. Horniman has written as follows to the "Times of India":—

Mr. Bomanji's letter in your issue of the 21st instant is a farrago of falsehoods on which, characteristically, he proceeds to build an edifice of malignant insinuation. Mr. Jinnah will, of course, reply for himself. I am only concerned with the false statement Mr. Bomanji makes about myself and the dishonest inference he draws from it. Mr. Bomanji says "presumably, Sir Pherozeshah's copy came into the hands of Mr. Horniman and your readers can readily imagine the rest." What Mr. Bomanji desires your readers to imagine is clear, but whether they will join him in believing a libel founded on a presumption I beg to doubt, since they have neither his motives to inspire them nor a life-long habit of vituperation of all and sundry in public and in private to guide them.

Sir Pherozeshah's copy never came into my hands. When Mr. Gokhale first came from England I had lengthy conversations with him on two occasions or more regarding his proposals. Not very long afterwards I received, through Sir Dinshaw Wacha, a copy of Mr. Gokhale's scheme, with a covering letter to the effect that he was sending copies to various friends at the request of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who had received a copy from Mr. Gokhale for the information and use of himself and his friends. It was a matter of common knowledge to all of us at the time, that the Aga Khan, Lord Willingdon and several others possessed copies. The whole of Mr. Bomanji's presumption, therefore, will be seen to be false. The inference he draws from it is equally false. I had never had anything to do with the writing of any of Mr. Jinnah's speeches, and no one knowing the character of the man and not being obsessed with malice could suggest such a thing.

I think it would be really interesting to know who told Mr. Bomanji about Voltaire, and who is his hack writer.

Yours, etc.,
B. G. HORNIMAN.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1918.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS IN FRANCE.

HELPING TO WIN PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 23.

The American engineers in France were greeted by M. Millerand, former Minister of War, who said:—"You are here to help us to win peace."

Major Case speaking on behalf of the delegation asked France to accept the assistance tendered by the various societies of the American engineers, who had come to France for that purpose.

ESTHONIAN REPUBLIC.

PEACED UNDER PROTECTION OF ENTENTE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 23.

A telegram from the Esthonian Premier received in London, after dwelling on the difficulties of the few Esthonian troops opposing the Bolshevik advance, places the Esthonian Republic under the proteciton of the Entente Powers.

CONDITIONS OF BRITISH LABOUR.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH BOARD APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Dec. 23.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and Medical Research Committee have appointed an Industrial Research Board under Professor Sherrington of Oxford as Chairman to investigate the relation of hours of labour and other conditions of employment, including methods of work to the production of fatigue. The duty of the Board will be to organise investigation of different industries with a view to the discovary of favourable hours of labour and rest pauses.

DELHI AGAIN!

NO PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION.

MUCH INDIGNATION IN CITY.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Dec. 23.

The obduracy of the authorities in not altering their ill-advised decision against the arrangements, the Reception Committee had made for the President's procession, has led the Reception Committee to abandon the idea of an official reception of the President and his procession. For the first time in the history of the Congress the official reception and procession have had to be given up because the reactionary officials of Delhi, anxious for celebrating, made a sure bid for fame. Preparations had been made on a very grand scale and it was observed by the District Magistrate that the Reception Committee seemed to wish for a sort of state entry of the President in Delhi. This surmised that the large-hearted officials could not tolerate such a state entry and again being accustomed to riding rough-shod over popular sentiment, they would not suffer themselves to be found guilty of yielding to the popular wish or demand. The authorities having determined to negative the Reception Committee's arrangements, the only consistent and self-respecting course left to them was to maintain their dignity by abandoning all idea of official reception. This matter has stirred Delhi to its depths and deep indignation prevails. Public meetings of protest are being organised on a large scale which will be addressed by leading men. It is regarded by responsible people a grave matter, but they expect it will prove the starting point of an agitation and a ferment which may ultimately be the rectification of Delhi's administrative policy.

WHY PROCESSION WAS ABANDONED.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Dec. 23.

The reasons which led the Reception Committee to abandon the presidential procession by the route suggested by the authorities, are that some of the roads suggested in the Police Superintendent's first letter are hardly at all occupied while one of the roads, Hamilton Road, is rendezvous of roofraf of the town.

In the latter suggestion the only improvement was that the authorities gave the Committee permission to carry their procession through half of the Chandni Chowk, the only other roads having a very few residential quarters. The Committee's grievance is that even marriage processions are ordinarily allowed to pass through routes, suggested by the Committee.

CONGRESS PANDAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Dec. 23.

Sitting arrangements in the Congress pandal are now complete, and roughly speaking the pandal will accommodate about 12,000 people. The roofing is stratched and the central dome is an imitation of that of Juma Masjid with golden minarets. The pandal is tastefully decorated while in the compound a camp of tents is nicely laid out for the President and the office-bearers. There are five entrances to the pandal, all in imitation of the gates of the Juma Masjid and the fort main entrance faces the fort.

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATION URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Dec. 23.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Presidency Moslem League yesterday a resolution was passed offering respectful congratulation to his Majesty the King-Emperor on the successful termination of the war. The resolution referred to sentiments of affection for Great Britain, which the Sultan of Turkey expressed in the interview given to Mr. Ward Price and hoped that those sentiments would be reciprocated by Great Britain and it would lead to the permanent establishment of friendly relationship between the largest Moslem Empire and the greatest Moslem Power in the world and further expressed the hope that the Turkish Empire would be allowed to remain intact as it was before the war and that no European protectorate would be imposed on any Moslem community.

Another resolution appealed to the Viceroy for the release of Mahomed Ali and other Moslem internees. A further resolution requested the Viceroy and the Premier that, considering the large and grave Moslem interest involved in the issues of the Peace Conference, Indian Moslems be appointed to the Conference.

SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU TO PRESIDE.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Dec. 23.

The All-India Social Service Conference will be held in the Congress pandal on the 28th instant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

1,629 DEATHS IN A WEEK.

436 DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

There is again a change for the worse in the city's health, the total mortality during the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday being 225, showing an increase of 45 over the number of deaths during the preceding twenty-four hours which was 180 and an increase of 137 over the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

Deaths from cholera have also increased, there being 89 deaths on Sunday as compared with 60 on the preceding day, and the number of attacks on these two days being 89 and 74 respectively.

The total mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city on Sunday:

Fort ward 12, Mandvi ward 25, Bhuleshwar ward 42, Girgaon ward 15, Bycull ward 53, Parel ward 29, Mahim ward 27, and Docks 1 and Hospital 21.

During the week ending the 21st December 1918, the total mortality in the city, excluding still-births, was 1,629 as compared with 1,036 deaths in the preceding week and 652 in the corresponding week of last year. Including 39 deaths from cholera among recent arrivals, 22 from the Ratnagiri District, 5 from Colaba District, one each from Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Thana, Satara District, Poona, Jehanpur, and Sangamner and 5 among roadside beggars, from small-pox, 41 from other causes among those from other places, and 6 among roadside beggars, the total mortality is reduced to 1,542, giving the annual death-rate of 81.86 per 1,000 of population, according to the census of 1911, as against 34.61 of the corresponding week of last year. The death-rate last week was thus more than double that of the corresponding week of last year.

During the week, the deaths occurred as follow among the different communities.

	Total number of deaths.	Death-rate per thousand.
Jains	28	71
Brahmins	36	34
Lingayets	10	441
Bhatias	6	40
Hindus of other castes	1,046	99
Hindus, low caste	211	259
Musselmans,	191	55
Parsis	26	26
Jews	3	23
Native Christians	59	74
Eurasians	2	24
Europeans	6	26
Negro Africans	0	0
Buddhists	1	89
Other and unknown castes	4	0

The victims claimed by the principal disease were as follow:

Cholera	436
Respiratory System	438
Old age	94
Debility	90
Ague and Remittent Fever	84
Diarrhœa	59

Deaths from cholera and all diseases during the week occurred as follow in the different wards of the city:

	Cholera.	All diseases.
Fort Ward	39	113
Mandvi Ward	2	137
Bauleshwar Ward	51	223
Girgaum Ward	80	161
Byculla Ward	81	421
Parel Ward	144	308
Mahim Ward	97	260
Harbour, docks, railways and homeless	2	6

DR. TURNER AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I see from Dr. Turner's circular on the prevention of cholera published in your issue of Saturday that, regarding small-pox, our Health Officer says:—

"Small-pox, when it comes, attacks the unvaccinated." I will reply, in the words Dr. C. Kellick Millard, M.D., D.Sc, D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health for Leicester, (England) used in analogous connection, in the "British Medical Journal" of 22nd February, 1913.

"One cannot help wondering whether this gentleman who talks so emphatically about the impossibility of dealing effectually with small-pox without recourse to infantile vaccination, has ever taken the trouble to make himself familiar with the experience of Leicester, a town of 230,000 inhabitants, which has practically dispensed with infantile vaccination for the past thirty years, and which, in spite of all the positive prediction to the contrary, has dealt quite as successfully with small-pox as any other large industrial centre."

When will Dr. Turner recognise, as has the Leicester M.O.H., that "the future as regards small-pox prevention lies with the medical officer of health rather than with the public vaccination"—Yours, etc.

A LOVING FATHER.

THE RACE-COURSE AND PUBLIC TELEPHONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly allow me some space to publish the following few lines:—

That the Public Telephone at the Race Course causes much inconvenience to the users thereof in as much as the public find it difficult to get a two anna silver coin for making use thereof in getting the connection. The users are on many occasions compelled to beg here and there for the silver coin in exchange for the nickel one which is now-a-days current in the City and which cannot be made use of for the Public Telephones.

Under these circumstances I have to request the Telephone Company to try to provide two boxes, one for silver and one for nickel coins and thereby make it an easy instrument for the public. If this is not possible, I should request them to depute one man on the Race day with ample silver coins to give such facility to the Public for which act of favour they will be much thankful.—Your, etc.,

A RACE-GOER.

Bombay, Dec., 23.

The Nawab of Mamdot, in the Ferozepore District, in addition to a monthly payment of Rs. 250 which he has been contributing on his own and his Begum's behalf to the Red Cross Fund since October 1915, has offered a contribution of Rs. 15,000 towards the expenses of the war. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

SHIPBUILDING IN AMERICA.

ENTHUSIASM AND COMPETITION.

Charles M. Schwab, one of America's great men, writes a correspondent in the "Times", has long been the largest individual employer in the United States, as President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and when he was made responsible early this year for the building of the American ships there was a general chorus of approval. The Shipping Board, with Mr. Hurley at its head, directs the policy; the Emergency Fleet Corporation, with Mr. Schwab as its Director-General, puts the policy into effect. The shipping programme needed driving force, and the Shipping Board were able to persuade the man with wonderful organising ability and the greatest driving power in the United States to take the job in hand.

"Enthusiasm and competition" are his watchwords. He has defined his present functions as Director-General as being (1) to arouse and direct a spirit of enthusiasm among the men which makes for successful accomplishment, and (2) to see to it that every ounce of material that is needed for the shipyards is procured, whether it be steel plates, engines, boilers, or what not. It is he, known to all as "Charlie Schwab," who has aroused the keenest friendly rivalry between the yards, stimulated by the awards of pennants for good performances and the awards of gold and silver medals for especially fine service in the yards.

When he was appointed, Mr. Schwab announced that he was going to spend much of his time in the yards encouraging the men, and travelling with him during his recent tour of the Pacific Coast, I had ample opportunities of seeing him at work from early morning until late at night.

VISITS TO THE YARDS.

Schwab and his party, which included several leading members of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, would arrive after an all-night railway journey early in the morning at one of the Pacific Coast ports. He would be met by the civic authorities, a committee of the principal builders, and the local shipyard bands. A procession would be formed, and the party would proceed slowly, headed by the bands playing national and other popular airs, to the principal hotel. The musicians, after playing a final piece in the foyer of the hotel in their working clothes, would be thanked briefly, but warmly, by Schwab, and would then disperse to the shipyards to begin the day's work. Before Schwab left the city he would entertain the bands to dinner at the hotel. After breakfast Schwab and his party would be whisked off in a fleet of motor-cars on a round of visits to the various yards, some of which would be many miles distant from the centre of the city and from each other. On arrival at each yard the manager, superintendent, and foremen would be introduced, and then Schwab would start on his tour of inspection, probably arm-in-arm with the manager. After the conduct of important business in the manager's office—large contracts were often placed on the spot—Schwab, Piez, the general manager of the Corporation, and Dr. Charles Eaton, head of the National Service Section of the Shipping Board—would make their way through the dense crowd of workers who had assembled to the beflagged and gaily decorated forum. After a brief introduction by the manager of the yard, Schwab would address the workmen. He was provided with a set speech, but he would never use it. He might hand it to the reporters, with the remark that this was what he ought to say and he hoped they would print it but in every case he preferred to talk to the "boys" in a colloquial way.

STORIES FOR THE SHIPYARD WORKERS.

"Boys," Schwab would say, "shall I tell you a story?" and, of course, the "boys" wanted one. "Very well, then," he might say: "I'll tell you the story of Jack the cowboy. Now, Jack met some English friends out here and when they went away they said to him, "Mind you come to see us when you come to England." Jack didn't expect to go to England then, but it happened that some years later he went over with Buffalo Bill. So he went to call on his great English friend and they asked him to dinner. He was given a noble duchess of the realm to take in, and Jack didn't feel too happy about it. However, he landed her safely at the table, and then he thought he ought to say something. He didn't quite know what, so he turned to the duchess and said, 'Madam, I don't know what one ought to say to a duchess, but, by God, you look good to me.'" This story would be received with a roar of laughter, and when it had subsided a little, Schwab would say, "Boys, I'm like Jack. I don't know quite what to say to you, but, by God, you look good to me."

The boys were never satisfied with one story. They wanted more. So perhaps Schwab would tell them of the man who was dismissed from the shipyard. "This man," he would say, "got slacker and slacker in his work. So at last his foreman dismissed him; but the man turned up on the following morning. 'I thought I dismissed you' said the foreman. 'I know you did', the man replied, 'but don't you do it again; my wife gave me hell for it.' Now that's what Mr. Jones, your manager, will give me if I go on talking," said Schwab. "Risk it," several voices in the crowd would suggest.

"That's all very well," says Schwab, "but my wife won't like it. When I asked her for a slogan for the shipyards the other day, she said, 'Less talking, and more caulking.'"

CREDIT FOR GOOD WORK.

Schwab was always very happy telling stories—his *repertoire* was large—and his smile and his laugh were irresistible. He was as much at home in the shipyards among the boys as he was when dining with a dozen leading ship-builders and telling them stories of the kings, princes, and other famous men he had met. "Boys," he would say to the workers in the shipyards, "stick by me, and I'll stick by you. As long as I've got a voice to use, and there's anyone who has to listen to me, I'll see that you get credit for the job. It isn't these highbrows at Washington—pointing laughingly to some of the Shipping Board officials—who are building the ships. It's you and me, workmen who know how to do it" Nevertheless, he was always anxious to give Mr. Hurley and his fellow-workers at Washington generous credit for what they were doing.

Schwab is full of patriotism, and of course he would tell stories preaching loyalty. He would tell the story of the yellow dog. When he was travelling frequently between his works at Bethlehem and his home at New York he noticed that at a wayside station a great yellow dog invariably came out and barked at the train. "What does he want?" Schwab asked the conductor. "I don't know," said the conductor; "but what I would like to know is what the hell the dog thinks he would do with the train if he got it?" "The United States," Schwab would add. "is like that great splendid steel train speeding smoothly on its course, and no yellow cur of a barking Kaiser could have any more effect on it than the yellow dog had on the train." "This great flag of ours," Schwab would say, pointing to the Stars and Stripes floating above him or near by, "has never gone into an unjust cause. It has never gone down to defeat and, by thunder, it never will.""

Schwab's energy and optimism seemed inexhaustible, and they are infectious. He knows the secret of instilling "pep" into the workers, of getting men to work at fever heat. He regards himself as the leader of the industrial army which is "shooting ships at Germany," and every one in the United States knows that he will get the ships built in the shortest possible time.

SCHOOLS FOR MOTHERS.

It is the most difficult thing in the world for a middle-class educated girl, to be a good mother. Here is a story of Mary, write a woman in the "Daily Mail," whose husband is on active service.

Mary was a private secretary in a Government office before she married, and she continued her work for some months afterwards. Her husband is a subaltern, and it would have been almost impossible fot her to live on the money allotted from a junior officer's pay. So Mary went on with her work very happily, knowing that her savings would help to build up a home in the future. . . .

* * * *

Some days ago I went to see Mary and her delightful little son. She looked troubled. "I wish I knew better how to look after the little lad," she said. I remembered that Mary's mother was dead.

"Do you know what happened the other day? Mary went on. "I'm tired of reading books, and doctors are far too busy nowadays to come and tell you what's the matter when baby won't stop crying. I went to a School for Mothers in a district miles from my home, and I really meant to go in and learn mothercraft with all the poor, tired women who were crowding in with their babies. Then I realised that they could not pay for their lessons and I could, and it seemed a shame to take up the time of the nurses and doctor with my difficulties, so I came away.

"You see," she went on, apologetically, "I'm only twenty-three. I've never had anything to do with babies. And it's the biggest mistake in the world to suppose that knowledge comes with motherhood. I blunder along somehow, but I'm ashamed not to to be giving my child the expert cave it ought to have. Why aren't there schools for *all* mothers as well as for *poor* mothers? Girls like myself need help even more than poor women, who learn so much from neighbours. I would gladly pay for my 'lessons' at such a school, but there isn't one, and all I can do is to muddle along anyhow.

There is a world of sound common sense in this young mother's desire for instruction, but there is also the suggestion of tragedy. War came, and girls of all classes learned first aid and home nursing. But no one apparently has thought it necessary that these young mothers, who are working above all for the service of England, should be given the help which would make them perfect mothers, secure and happy in knowledge.

It is not too late to begin. Let one of the first arms of the Ministry of Health—when it comes—be to give the suburbs as well as the East End their mothercraft classes.

TACTICS AT THE TOWN HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn by my friends to a few lines which appeared in your paper of the 13th December, 1918, under the heading of "Tactics at the Town Hall" (by an eye-witness) which run thus: "The next item of this manouevre was this, that the police were not left alone to allow admission as they came along in the queeve, out there were scrutineers at the gate like Phiroze Sethna, Suleman Kassum Mitha and the Servants of India Society protegees Kulkarni and Bole; what these worthies did was that they disallowed not by one or two but by batches of 50 persons, who were anti-memorialists." This is untrue. I never advised the police as to who should be admitted and who should not be. As I was in Girgaum from 9-30 a.m. to 3 p.m.; it was impossible that I should have been seen by any one near the Town Hall at that time.—Yours, etc.

T. A. KULKARNI,

Bombay, Dec. 20.

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your paper to inform all my constituents, to whom I am sincerely thankful for the support they have given me up to now, that owing to ill-health I have withdrawn my candidature at the ensuing municipal elections for the D Ward.—Yours, etc.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Karla, Dist. Poona, Dec. 21.

FIRE ON TENASSERIM.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 23.

Further details concerning the disastrous fire which broke out on steamer Tenasserim, of the Patrick Henderson Line of steamers, is to the effect that smoke was seen coming out of the stokehold at 5-55 a.m., on the morning of Thursday while the vessel was lying at the Hastings prior to departure for Europe. Great efforts were made by the authorities connected with the vessel who eventually succeeded in disposing of all the ammunition on board at the risk of life. Further efforts were made towards keeping her buoyant by not allowing her cargo to give a list on either side and in this also they succeeded. Towards Sunday morning as the result of flooding the flames which raged fiercely the previous night died down. Since then, they have been burning less and less fiercely.

From the aft engine room bulwark the aft deck is intact but forward of that the ship is gutted. On Saturday work was resumed to place steel plates over the pump suction poles in the ship's side as the pipes leading from them have been burned away, and if the ship survives much longer water will get to these holes and flooding the ship sink her. This will take some time, when that is done sand ballast will be tried in the vessel to remove the list. After that if the flames have been subdued the vessel will be taken from her present moorings and towed to a safe anchorage. It is expected that this will be carried out early this week.

APPOINTMENTS FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES TO BE FORMED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

Arrangements are being made for the formation throughout India of special committees, largely composed of employers, to assist officers and others to secure suitable employment upon demobilisation. The function of these committees will include endeavouring to secure priority to men who have served in Army, in making selections to fill vacant appointments, and also to notify such vacancies to the Central Employment and Labour Board, Delhi, which is the co-ordinating authority.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

HOW QUEEN ELIZABETH SETTLED IT.

No phrase states a writer in the "Daily Mail" has been more constantly and speciously employed by our Teutonic enemies than that of the "freedom of the sea." It is invariably involved with an absurd pretension that *they* are the defenders of the world's rights in this respect.

It is therefore, perhaps, desirable to remind ourselves, by dipping into history, that not only did the freedom of the seas exist equally for all nations until Germany's attempt to usurp world-wide domination debarred it to her and her allies, but also that *Great Britain has been entirely responsible for instituting, and maintaining throughout the centuries, this common heritage to navigators.* Indeed, the great prosperity of the German Empire has been one outcome of British maritime policy.

President Wilson has included the freedom of the seas among his Fourteen Points; but the principle is already rooted in the moral habits of mankind. And, to make it so, England asserted the principle by force as far back as the sixteenth century.

In 1514 a Papal Bull awarded to Spain and Portugal all the continents opened to Europe by the discoveries of Columbus and Vasco da Gama, and inhibited, under pain of the sentence of ex-communication, "all persons from travelling for merchandise or for any other cause to the said lands or islands, found or to be found, discovered or to be discovered, towards the West and South."

This practically confined the other nations of Europe to their territorial waters.

* * * *

It was not until 1578 that Drake, openly disregarding the Papal Award, rounded Cape Horn, burst into the Pacific, visited the Moluccas, and returned to England by the Cape of Good Hope. The Spaniard's beard was signed with a vengeance. An open rupture with Philip was now inevitable, and in order to challenge the Spanish monopoly Elizabeth was at length forced to deny the validity of the Pope's Award, which she presently described as a disputed "donation of the Bishop of Rome." "Prescription," she asserted in 1580, "without possession availeth nothing." In words that anticipate the dawning problem of aerial navigation she argued that "the use of the sea and air is common to all . . . as neither nature nor public use and custom permitteth any possession thereof."

Some eight years later the defeat of the Spanish Armada shattered the attempt to restrict the freedom of the seas. British sea-power opened the high seas to the world, and, notwithstanding the efforts directed against Britannia from time to time, no sustained interference with the world's shipping has occurred until the advent of the German submarine.

In 1612 or thereabouts Bacon wrote: "Surely at this Day . . . the Vantage of Strength at Sea (which is one of the Principall Dowries of this Kingdome of Great Brittaine) is Great."

Let the nation's leaders *now* look to it that they maintain this "vantage" and preserve intact our priceless dowry.

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RACE-DISTINCTION.

"Indian" writes in the "New Times," Karachi, as follows:—

The other day when the Aeroplane arrived in Karachi a very large number—a number scarcely witnessed at any fair in the previous years—visited the landing place to see it. I noticed there with pain the distinction meted out by police and other European gentry to the public. I saw several people requesting the police to allow them to see the plane from the shortest distance. But they were refused point blank. I saw certain Parsi ladies requesting in a very pitiable manner to the authorities to allow them to see it from inside, but they were similarly refused, but to my surprise I noticed that European ladies, who followed them immediately, were without any obstructions given admission in the enclosure. If the aeroplane was not allowed to be seen in the enclosure provided for it, why then were these European ladies allowed? One and all should have been treated alike. If the Military authorities were so good enough as to allow the public to see it, then there should certainly not have been any distinction. This hurts one's feelings considerably. Will the authorities please realize that distinction of caste and creed is the subject which creates ill-feelings considerably?

"HOME RULE FOR INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While the Home Rule movement is making such rapid progress in India, the following might interest some of your curious readers.

Some time back, Mr. Ramanand Chatterji of the "Modern Review," repudiated the notion of giving credit to Mrs. Annie Besant, for coining the phrase "Home Rule in India. He averred that the same words were used in his magazine as early as 1907 long before the Home Rule movement was started.

I came across the same phrase in "A Social Departure" by Sara Jeanette Duncan, a book published in 1891. On page 267, she says "I was thinking of.....the prospects for Home Rule in India and a few other little matters like that." It is noteworthy that in about a generation, Home Rule in India has ceased to be a "little matter" as Miss Duncan then believed. At any rate, if there is any credit in merely hitting upon a phrase, it goes once more, to a foreigner and a woman.—Yours, etc.

V. J. PATHAKJI.

Grant Road, Dec. 15.

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Christmas Eve

BY GUY THORNE

(Author of "When it was Dark," "A Lost Cause," Etc.).

(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

...dawn of Christmas Eve, snow be... heavily over the great Northern ...ronpool with rigorous persistence. ...ver flake descended through the ...moke-laden air until it seemed tha' ...hole city was putting on a dazzling ...l garment for coming feast. Muriel ...stanley, tall, lithe, and glowing with ...alth, left her lodgings for the Prince's Theatre for a last rehearsal of the play in which she was to appear on Boxing Day. On all sides she saw the artistic posters advertising "The Lancashire Players," and here and there her own portrait as leading lady, stared out upon her from the hoardings.

The management of the Prince's Theatre had decided upon a new departure this Christmas. A pantomime was to be given at the three other theatres, but at the Prince's a play, written by a north-country author, and acted by professionals who had nearly all ...en in the north, was to be produced. It dealt with old Lancashire life a hundred years ago, and if the advance booking was any criterion, "A Certain Rich Man" was going to be a considerable success.

Muriel Winstanley had played one or two small parts in London, and was well known as a "leading lady" in the provinces. She had been born in Manchester, and had been selected to play the chief part in the new play. It was a distinct chance for her, and she knew it. The play was a good one, the part fitted her like a glove, and yet, as she made her way to the theatre, her mind was troubled, and her eyes dull with thought.

When she had gone a short distance, she stopped before a house at the other end of a long street, where theatrical folk generally lodged, and as she did so, old Mrs. John Lupin, the well-known comedienne came out and joined her.

"It's freezing hard," said the jolly old lady, "so the snow won't hurt us, not but what I shall be glad to get to the theatre, so come along, my dear."

The two ladies walked along in silence. Neither seemed inclined to talk. Once or twice as they crossed Market Square, with its towering town hall on one side, the old lady stole a questioning glance at her young friend's face, and finding nothing to reassure her there, she sighed. They arrived at the theatre, and went round to the stage door, inquiring for letters from the stage doorkeeper in his little hutch, and then making their way towards the large dressing room which they shared together, which being what is known as the "star" room was on a level with the stage itself.

"We're early, there is nearly half an hour yet," said Mrs. Lupin. "What is it, Muriel? I know you are unhappy, my dear—and I think I can guess the reason."

Muriel sat down upon a chair, and dazed moodily at the row of grease paints, neatly set out in front of a mirror clamped to the wall.

"We have known each other a good many years now, Harriet," she said. "You've been like a mother to me in the profession. When I was a silly, ignorant girl you saved me from all sorts of dangers."

"And will again, please God," said the old lady. She laid her hand upon the girl's arm, and the deep contralto voice that had set so many audiences reeking with laughter in the past, now trembled with womanly sympathy. "It's about him, isn't it, about Chris Pilkington?"

Muriel nodded. "Yes," she said, and there was a sob in her voice. The old lady sighed deeply.

"Ah, Muriel!" she said, "in all the years I have known you, you have been heart-whole until now. They call you 'Proud Maisie,' all the men say you are as cold as ice, and now. . . !"

The girl turned on her fiercely.

"The same tone!" she cried. "You are all alike. What is there against Mr. Pilkington? Why does every single member of the company treat him with such coldness? He is a great artist—he'll get to the very top of the tree in our profession, he is a gentleman, he is courteous and kind, and yet, apart from the actual necessary business in the theatre, everyone seems to avoid him like the plague. I suppose it is because he is the leading man, and they are jealous of him—though I have never seen anything like it before in any company I have been with."

"My dear," Mrs. Lupin answered very quietly, "let me ask you one question. You needn't answer unless you like but old Harriet is your accepted mother, you know! Muriel, do you think he loves you?"

The colour mantled into the girl's face, and her eyes grew bright.

"Doesn't a girl know?" she said, "it is mere pretence to say that she doesn't. A girl always knows."

"You don't think it is a mere passing fancy on his part—or on yours?"

"How should I be able to enter into a man's mind?" Muriel answered bitterly. "One thing I do know, he is not that detestable thing, a male fliot, like so many actors are, though he is by far the handsomest man I have evermet upon the stage. He doesn't go preening his feathers, and endeavouring to attract attention like so many men do. Oh, Harriet," and here her head fell upon her arms, "Harriet, I feel sure he loves me, and yet, and yet he seems almost afraid of me—and then this hostile attitude of the company! There's a sort of veiled warning whenever they make any references to him, and I am utterly miserable. Yet I thought that this was going to be one of the happiest Christmasses I have ever spent."

"You've answered both my questions," said the elder woman gravely. "Child, it is not for nothing that they have called you proud in the profession! You are proud, and I am glad of it, because your pride and your pride alone, will help you to bear it. Yo love Christopher Pilkington. I can see that, and because I love you as if you were my own daughter, I am going to be cruel in order to be kind. It is better that it should come from me."

The girl looked up, and stared with startled eyes at her companion.

"What do you mean," she whispered, and there was fear in her voice, "there is something, then? Is there, is there anyone else?"

Mrs. Lupin shook her head. "Not that I know, dear," she answered. "No, it is not that sort of thing. But for you, it is almost as bad."

"Tell me," Muriel said, wiping her eyes. "I must know. Don't be afraid, I shan't make a fool of myself, and no one will know anything at the rehearsal. What is it?"

The old comedienne bit her lip, and her large, plump face wrinkled up unconsciously into her famous attitude of stage perplexity—though now she was sincere enough.

"You've noticed all the company look coldly on Chris Pilkington," she said, "they do. It's perfectly true, but they have only heard hints and rumours. If they knew the truth, some of them would very likely throw up their parts—those who could afford to do so at any rate."

"You know the truth?"

"I and one other person in the company, Rose Howard."

Muriel started. "That furtive, sly little thing," she said, "though I'll own she can act. What do you and she know about Christopher?"

"Something that will shock you very much, dear."

"Then why haven't you and Miss Howard thrown up your parts, or at any rate told the rest" Muriel said disdainfully.

"Because, my dear," Mrs. Lupin answered gently, "because I have seen so much evil in the world, that I have learnt to tolerant, and try to keep a kind heart fo the failings of others. As for Vose Howard, I know very little of her. She always keep herself to herself, but it is charitable suppose that her reasons are the same as mine. Now I'll tell you at once."

"Please do, I can stand anything but this uncertainty."

"A year ago," said Mrs. Lupin, "you may remember that Constance Savage, she referred to one of the most famous actresses of the day, "had an eight weeks' tour, starring in all the No. 1 towns."

"I have heard you speak of it. You were with the show, weren't you?"

"I was, so were Rose Howard and Chris Pilkington. The tour was a big affair, a great success, and I was very glad to be a member of the company, for it was an advertisement."

She hesitated for a moment, trying to bring herself to the point.

"Go on, for heaven's sake go on!"

"One day, a gold hand-mirror, worth a considerable sum, was missing from Constance Savage's dressing-room—she is a most careless woman, and even on tour, travels about with all sorts of valuable jewellery and toilet things."

"And what has a gold mirror to do with Christopher Pilkington?"

"Muriel, he, he took it! He was hard up at the time, he took it, and he pawned it!"

"I won't believe it, I won't believe it for a moment. Christopher Pilkington a thief, never!"

The other shook her head sorrowfully.

"It is only too true, dear, he confessed it himself. Constance Savage didn't want scandal in a company like hers. She wouldn't prosecute, the whole matter was hushed up, and Pilkington was dismissed immediately. There had been all sorts of rumours as to what happened, but nobody knows the truth, except Miss Savage, Rose Howard, and myself. I was most surprised when I found that Piklington had been chosen for the leading part in this play. I suppose the management have heard nothing, and at any rate he is Lancashire born like yourself, and, as you say, a magnificent actor. That's all. Muriel. I would never have breathed a word of this had I not seen how things were going with you. But, loving you as I do, I have to save you."

Muriel kissed her. and the girl's lips were cold as ice.

"You have done so very effectually. A sharp operation, but I am cured"

The laughter that ran out in the dressing room was so scornfully bitter and despairing, that it stabbed the kind old woman's heart as with a knife.

. . . Hammond, the stage manager. was thoroughly satisfied with the last rehearsal.

The curtain was up, and the enormous cavern of the auditorium was in gloom. The brown holland which covered all the seats and gilding seemed like some ghostly audience to the actors. and only a bar of yellow from the lighted room of the theatre manager, which opened into the back of the dress circle, focussed the eye.

Muriel Winstanley played to that bar of yellow light. She said her words, performed, went through the business of the play, as if in a dream. She seemed a being aloof, apart. And though all her colleagues knew what fire she would put into her part on Boxing night, they whispered, and some of them sneered to each other at the tall, dark-haired girl's detachment.

One member of the company, neither whispered nor sneered, but his heart grew leaden cold within him. There was one moment in the play where Christopher Pilkington had to take Muriel Winstanley in his arms, and whisper words of love to her. For many days now the man had known that the girl in his arms thrilled as he took her, had known himself a keen anguish of mingled joy and pain.

To-day, she lay in his embrace like a doll, and a horrible fear came to him at the contact. She had heard- She had heard at last! And the man with dark red hair and the steady grey eyes also went through the rest of the rehearsal in a dream of pain.

Muriel slipped out of the theatre alone. She did not want to speak to anyone at all. Even Mrs. John Lupin would have been unbearable at this moment.

It was nearly three o'clock. Muriel was faint for the want of food. She shuddered as she thought of going back to the little sitting-room in Paradise Row. She hurried out of the theatre, crossed Market Square, and hardly knowing what she did, entered a large, brightly-lit restaurant.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

The place was full of happy, Christmas-faring folk. Laughter and bright chatter were all around her, as she shrank into a quiet seat and began her lonely and depressing meal.

But the food did her good. It restored her to herself, as it were. The terrible shock and blow of Mrs. Lupin's revelation had left her despairing and without courage.

Now she regained courage—of a sort—and steeled herself to go through the ordeal before her without a sign that she had been wounded in the very depths of her being.

As she left the restaurant, the snow was still falling. The shops blazed with light. Joy and festivity were all around her, but her heart was a stone.

Well, all her hopes were over. Her Ideal, her one Ideal, was shattered. She ground her teeth together, as she realised that she had been on the point of giving herself to a vulgar thief—a thief, nothing more nor less than that.

And yet . . . Oh! incredible!

She felt deadly tired. She wanted to go home and sleep, to forget everything.

Her homeward way led past the theatre, and she suddenly remembered that she had left a despatch box in her dressing-room. It contained several things of value, letters from old friends, it would be a companion for her lonely Christmas Day.

The stage door-keeper was dozing in his den as she passed quickly up the stairs, crossed the gloomy stage with its gaunt piles of scenery, and opened the door of her dressing-room.

As she did so, Muriel gave a cry of surprise.

All the electrics were turned on. A girl in a cheap fur coat of "Cony Seal," was bending over the despatch box with a screw-driver in her hand.

It was Rose Howard. the furtive little creature whom Muriel had instinctively disliked from the first, and who was the sharer of the secret with Mrs. John Lupin.

Muriel understood the situation in a flash.

"What are you doing here?" she cried—"You're wrenched onen my despatch box. you've got my bracelets in your hand, why, you are stealing!"

The girl threw up her hands with a loud wail of despair.

Muriel caught her by one wrist. "You wicked girl! How could you do such a thing. Do you know that you could be put in prison for this?"

The other broke down horribly.

"It's mother," she cried, clinging to Muriel's skirts, "it's mother, I don't do it for myself."

"Do you mean to say that your mother makes you steel?"

"No, no, but she is ill, she is bed-ridden. I only earn thirty-five shillings a week, year in, year out, and I have to do my best to keep her. Oh, please, Miss Winstanley, let me go this time, and I'll never do it again."

Muriel's anger was short-lived. The sight was too pitiable, the girl was obviously speaking the truth.

"If you wanted money," she said gently, "you might have come to me and asked me for some, instead of breaking open my despatch box."

Suddenly a thought came to her, which froze the words upon her lips. She breathed quickly; a furious energy of excitement possessed her. "You've done this before!" she said, in a flash of illumination. "You stole Miss Savage's gold mirror!"

The gir'l face was a white wedge of terror. Her lips grew ashen grey, she cowered upon the floor—her silence was sufficient answer.

"Now I'll tell you what I'll do," Muriel went on. "I shall write out a confession of what you did with Miss Savage, and what you have tried to do this afternoon, and you will sign it. I'll promise not to use it against you, if you try to mend your ways, I have no wish to harm you. And I'll lend you a little money—I get a good salary, and I have some of my own—and I'll do what I can to help you."

Then she remembered something else.

"But Mr. Pilkington was accused," she cried, "he confessed!"

"I gave it him," the girl faltered. "I told him it was mine, the last thing of value I had left, and I asked him to pawn it for me as I was ashamed to do so myself."

Anger and contempt for the miserable creature on the floor, flamed up in Muriel like a torch. She could have spurned her with her foot, but the confession! At all costs she must get that.

There was a fountain pen and paper in the despatch box, and she sat down and wrote rapidly for a minute or two.

"Read that, and sign it," she said in a cold voice.

The sobbing girl did so, and wrote her name with trembling fingers at the foot of the document.

"I shall keep to my promise," said Muriel, folding up the paper. "come to me on Boxing Day, and I'll see what can be done. But how you could let an honest man bear this terrible suspicion all this time, see him shunned by everyone, knowing that you yourself were the thief, it is impossible to understand. Go now, or I shall say more than I wish to if you stay much longer."

There was a moan, a scuffle, and the dressing-room was empty.

* * * *

It was six o'clock in the evening, Muriel was alone in her sitting-room.

The fire burned brightly, and she was gazing into it with a tender smile upon her face.

Outside the snow was still falling thickly, and in the distance the voices of some carol singers sounded in sweet, north-country harmony.

Good King Wenceslas looked out,
On the Feast of Stephen . . .

There was a knock at the door, and the landlady entered, a kind old soul, with whom Muriel had stayed before.

"Miss, will you do me a favour? The servant's out—I had to let her go on Christmas Eve—and I have not near done my shopping Mr. Hammond is out, too." the stage manager occupied the sitting-room above Muriel's. "If I was to be gone for an hour, would it be troubling you too much to open the door, and take in any parcels?"

'Not at all, Mrs. Brown, I am not going out. Go and do your shopping and be away as long as you like."

. . . The carol singers tramped by in the snow, and she could hear their merry voices. A coal fell in the grate.

Then, Muriel sat up suddenly, and the colour went from her face. There was a click of the outside gate, a muffled footstep on the path. and by sure instinct she knew whose step it was. Then came the ringing of the front door bell.

She went out and opened it.

"Can I see Mr. Hammond," said a man's deep voice, "there's some theatre business, I have—"

Pilkington recognised Muriel Winstanley.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "I did not know—"

"Mr. Hammond is out, Mr. Pilkington, and I am alone in the house. But won't you come in for a minute or two out of the snow?"

He hesitated for a moment as she held the door more open, and the light from the lamp in the hall shone upon his face. She read the struggle there—the longing to accept her invitation, the stubborn will fighting against it.

"Please do," she said, "I am rather lonely to-night."

"Lonely!" he said, and there was a suppressed agony in his voice that thrilled her to the inmost fibres of her being.

Without another word he came in, and she knew that she had conquered.

She made him take off his hat and coat, and follow her into the sitting-room.

They sat on opposite sides of the fire—strangely intimate yet strangely aloof—in the cosy little room, and each knew as their beating hearts ticked off the seconds that the decisive moment in their lives had come.

For a minute or two they talked on indifferent subjects, and every instant of that time, Muriel divined the frightful struggle between love and duty that was going on within the soul of the man before her.

All at once she saw his face stiffen, and she knew that he would never speak unless she made him.

"You are lonely too," she said. Something like a strangled groan burst from him, and his hand went up to his throat with a swift, involuntary gesture. She looked at him, straight in the eyes, and he would have been more than mortal if he had resisted her.

In a moment he was at her feet, kneeling before her, pouring out his love with swift, passionate utterance, pleading with her, as no man had ever pleaded with her before.

"But I also love," she said quietly, and she saw him reel as if struck by a bullet. "I love a man who is the best man I have ever known, a man who is the soul of chivalry and honour."

His face grew deadly white. He tried to speak, and could not.

"See," she said, fumbling in her breast, and withdrawing something which hung there from a thin gold chain around her neck—"see, this is his portrait.

With a groan he forced himself to look. What Muriel held out to him was a small, round mirror.

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A CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This time last year we urged a general movement on behalf of the needier children of India, under the title of "Our Children's Day" as a natural sequel to the splendid offering made on "Our Day" for our brave fighting men (especially the sick and wounded), and we suggested that the gifts for those little ones who suffer most in life's hard battle might be given appropriately during the season of Christmas which, from its origin and traditional observance, is peculiarly appropriate for such gifts. We hope it may become an established and universal custom throughout India to make such special Christmas offerings for needy Indian and European children.

The Kalimpong Homes benefited considerably from the gifts given in connection with "Our Children's Day" last year. We plead for a still more general observance during the coming Christmas. The sum we estimated as required from the Public for the upkeep of our big family (nearly 600) in 1918-19 was Rs. 1,15,000. Prices of foo are rising. There seems little likelihood of the cost of clothing and other commodities becoming less for many months. It will take about Rs. 7,500, to give an outfit to the children leaving us for work this session. The cost of Workers' furlough and of passages for new Workers will be phenomenally high. Much that has been postponed because of the War must be undertaken. Moreover, now that peace has come, we hope to resume our programme of extension.

No more fitting thank-offering for Peace can be made than a gift to equip the rising generation to carry on in a worthy way the work of the world whose liberty has been won by the sacrifice of our heroic dead; for, as was so well said recently by Mr. Lloyd George:—"We must also think of the childrent who are to fill up the gaps in the generations that are to come and the State must see they are built up into a fine, healthy, strong, vigorous people. There is no surer way of strengthening the country than that."

It is because Kalimpong is helping to make better citizens of the needier European children of India that we ask each of your readers to send us a gift, however small.

Contributions and gifts to "Our Children's Day" may be sent to the Honorary Superintendent at Kalimpong: A. D. Shanks, Esq., Vacuum Oil Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay; Rev. T. W. Gardiner, Nagpur, C.P.; Major Van Rennan, A.R.D., Lahore; Mrs. James Mackay, Neemuch, C.I.; the District Collectors for the Home throughout Northern India, or the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., Calcutta.—Yours, etc.,

J. A. GRAHAM,
Honorary Superintendent,
St. Andrew's Colonial Homes.

Kalimpong, Dec. 18.

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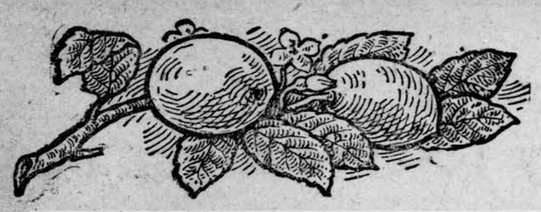

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THE FACTS OF A LABOURER'S LIFE.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' EXPERIENCES.

"The accounts I am going to give in this series of articles are no fiction," says Mr. C. F. Andrews writing in "New India." "They are based on facts which have come within my own experience, and I shall relate nothing that is outside my own personal knowledge. The facts will, in each case, be taken from life itself. They will refer to Indian Labour in South Africa and in Fiji as well as in India itself; they will also relate for comparison what I have seen in England, Australia and Japan.

"I am far too busy, here in Madras, with the work of the Labour Union, to attempt any literary articles; and I shall be obliged to write in haste. But I hope that, by keeping strictly to what I have seen, I shall avoid inaccuracies. I am writing for students who have the future before them. It is on them that the responsibility will rest in years to come, for altering the conditions of labour which have become so inhuman. It is in their hands to make God's Earth a fairer place to live in and to realise the brotherhood of man, as it has never been realised in human history before. The world is changing before our eyes and great things may be accomplished in a short time, if the young men of every country unite together to put an end to abuses which have gone on far too long.

"I think that I can most easily begin by going back some twenty years in my life to the shipyards in Sunderland (in the North of England), where I lived among the labourers in a labourer's treatment. I tried, at that time, to live within the wages of a working man, and I often went terribly hungry. How the poor managed to live on the wages which they then received was a wonder to me. A large proportion of the families occupied a single room or two tiny rooms. There were rows on rows of dirty, ugly streets with gin palaces at every corner. The length of life of the labourer was short, and he was quite reckless as to how he spent it. His wife and children would try to get hold of some wages from his pocket on Saturday afternoon, but it would often go in drink. The streets, on Saturday night, were full of drunken men and women, and I have often been called in to stop a quarrel, or to persuade a husband to go back home, where his children were crying for bread. The one excitement of the week was the Football Match, and the labourers would flock, in thousands, every Saturday afternoon, in order to see the great Cup Ties between Sunderland and Aston Pilla or Everton. Hundreds of sovereigns of wages were gambled away on these matches, and sometimes there was a free fight, when the referee's decision angered the crowd. It would be hard to exaggerate, from one point of view, the coarseness and squalor of such an existence. I visited daily the houses, and met the women and children, and knew the hardness of their lot.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE.

"But when one came to study the facts, it was easy to see that it was the conditions of work that were all wrong, and that the innate goodness of human nature was always struggling against unnatural working hours and industrial demands. It was then that I came, for the first time in my life, up against the great Industrial Machine. As I watched it, in action, ruthlessly crushing under its wheels human lives, like some modern "tank," it roused me to fury. I spoke at Labour Meetings and eagerly studied every form of Socialism in order to find some remedy for this destructive industrial gambling match for human life, where Labour seemed always to be playing against an adversary who carried loaded dice. I have grown wiser since then and have learnt to see the need of sympathy for the employer as well as for the employee. I have learnt also that every "capitalist" is not as black as he is painted. But, with all this, the sense always remains strongest in me, that the first duty of life is towards God's poor people, especially the women and children of the poor, I know no words more true, and no religion more deep than this:—

Here is thy foot stool and here rest Thy feet, where are the poorest and the Toutiest and the lost.

Only think of those men's lives from childhood onwards! Picture to yourself what a slavish existence it was! in those days, children went to work far earlier than now. Year in, year out, with only four holidays in the year (except Sundays), they would go into the shipyard at 6 o'clock every morning, and I have often seen them on a dark winter's day, in the sleet or snow, wet and tired, before they got to work in the freezing yard with the keen North Wind blowing. The heavy work of rivetting the great iron plates would go on uninterrupted through the day, with only a short interval for food. The noise of the rivetting was always peculiarly irrigating to me, and I could not bear it for long without a headache, but these boys and men had to endure it for a life-time. At night, I have seen them daily trooping back, in the dark of the evening, and the public houses would be full of men drinking heavily. There were always present a large number of unmarried men who had come in from the country, and the drink and the isolation from their homes would drive these constantly to vice. There were women who traded on the men's weakness and sold themselves to shame, yet it would be wrong, utterly wrong, to stop with this dark side of the picture. There is a far brighter and nobler side, which I saw as well. I never knew such heroism, in case of danger, as I saw in those men! They would help one another to the last farthing. They would act together with the discipline of an army. They would starve, rather than go back to work, when once the Union had told them to "go out."

HIS HELPLESS STATE OF DISORGANISATION.

Yet even now the labourer's lot in England is hard enough, and when we feel, as we must do, the full intensity of pity for the Indian labourer to-day, in his helpless state of disorganisation, we must not forget that all over the world the same cry of the labourer for more freedom is still being raised, and the same struggle of the labourer for his rights as a man is still being carried on, immeasurably improved in England since those days, and by far the greater part of the improvement has been won, in the teeth of the fiercest opposition, by the Trades Unions and the Federation of Labour. There has also been an immense change in the attitude of the employer towards the employed. The haughty autocratic attitude has long ago given place to something not far removed from co-operative partnership in most of the skilled trades, and the unskilled trades are rapidly gaining a new dignity also.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDI

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the G ment of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10 Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are follows :—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-14 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·5512 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.9967 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-4 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1948 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of
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Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
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REPUBLICAN ATTACKS ON MR. WILSON.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND FREE TRADE

With Mr. Roosevelt on the warpath the country is fairly plunged into politics, very bitter undoubtedly on the Republican side observes the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent of New York, writing in mail week. On the prosecution of the war parties are unanimous. In view of the important statement by Senator Pittman (Democrat) this is admitted. In fact, he says definitely that the war is practically won, that the Germans will depose the Hohenzollerns, establish universal suffrage, and accept an armistice on Foch's terms.

The real issue is therefore not the conduct of the war, but, says Mr. Pittman, readjustment after the war. He asks two questions: first, whether the new Senate will ratify Mr. Wilson's world program for a lasting peace; secondly, whether Congress will legislate Mr. Wilson's domestic reconstruction. Mr. Pitman quotes Senator Lodge's hostile speeches and Mr. Roosevelt's insinuations that Mr. Wilson "has been guilty of diplomatic treachery."

Mr. Pittman recalls the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has been President and is recognised as a candidate for 1920. Mr. Pittman invists that the country must choose between Mr. Wilson and the Republican leaders, and that war will come again unless peace is based on justice, as prescribed by the President, accepted by the Allies, and heartily endorsed by all neutral countries.

ROOSEVELT'S RIDICULE.

In estimating the situation, British opinion must remember that there is no political truce here, that Americans do nothing by halves, and that party colours do not face quickly. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt are at grips, but I do not find many Americans of the rank and file who appreciate the real stakes. The Republicans have not expressly repudiated a League of Nations, though Mr. Roosevelt ridicules the plan. Also the conclusions to be laid ultimately before the Senate are not yet known. Hence estimates in quarters friendly to Mr. Wilson differ as to the electoral effect of his manifesto, which, for obvious reasons, does not disclose the whole case. Americans are so genuinely indignant over German misdeeds that they hardly appreciate as yet the severity of the minimum demands by the Allies.

A typical poem by Paston Hudnot, of Ohio, has a verse:

"But we seek not a peace that is bartered;
We are the wrath of God against sin.
Surrender's the penalty chartered;
World peace must be signed in Berlin."

At the moment when Turkey sues for peace from the Allies, Mr. Roosevelt urges America to declare war on Turkey, and voices the disappointment in home quarters that no Americans fought under Allenby.

ASTOUNDING DECLARATION.

Mr. Hays, the Republican chairman, in an astounding declaration of policy, accuses President Wilson of Socialism, and denounces "his absolute commitment to Free Trade with all the world, thus giving Germany out of hand the fruits of victory, greater than she could win by fighting a hundred years."

In a passage obviously meant for Colonel House, Mr. Hays talks of the President's "sole, unelected, unappointed, unconfirmed personal adviser." Such violence helps the President, whose case is set out with dignity in the "New York Times" and other responsible newspapers. Mr. McAdoo points out that unity of command applies to America as well as Europe, and Mr. Tumulty, the President's secretary quotes Mr. Roosevelt, who in 1898 used precisely Mr. Wilson's arguments over the Spanish war.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

The Social Democratic League, in a general program, advocates "the economic co-operation of all democratic nations as the first consideration of a modern basis for peace." Neutrals are to be admitted first, and then enemies when democratised. An immediate policy is thus defined: "To prevent economic war after war, possibly leading to an even greater military holocaust, the committee favour the economic co-operation of the Entente nations and America as a temporary defensive against Germany, as well as a basis of removing the economic causes of war and as a practical purpose of preserving peace."

FESTIVAL OF FINE ARTS.

IN BANGALORE CITY.

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the Amateur Dramatic Association, Bangalore city, writes:—

The Amateur Dramatic Association, Bangalore city is arranging for a "Festival of Fine Arts" from the 11th January, 1919, which will continue for about a week. Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore who has kindly accepted the invitation of the Association is expected to arrive about the 10th January, 1919, and to be present at the opening ceremony. Exhibits are expected from different parts of India,—from the Society of Oriental Arts Calcutta, from the collections of Mr. and Mrs. Cousins and of Mr. Dewal of Madanapalli, (Madras). Works of Art from all important private collections within the State will also be exhibited. No prizes will be awarded and the last day to receive the exhibits is the 6th January, 1919. According to circumstances, the Association will be prepared to defray the cost of packing and freightage. A series of lectures by Artists and Art Critics of high standing has been arranged for on the occasion. Arrangements will also be made for musical entertainments and for the staging of one or more plays by the Association during the week.

TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE.

MR. NORTON'S REMINISCENCES.

Mr. Eardley Norton writes in the "Looker On":—

My only reason for reverting to official malfeasances in the past is not to revive forgotten scandals to the injury of the individual, but to emphasise the political danger of protecting a privileged class to the detriment of the public service and to the discredit of England's reputation for honest and impartial administration. During my thirty-eight years of active life in India—and I take credit for the fact that few English men have been more active than myself—the Government of Madras have transgressed more openly and persistently against the canons which make for honest rule than any administration in India. The grievance is that no power will check them. The non-official has consistently refrained from playing the role of critic. He has spurned all share in civic life. He has contemned its duties and evaded its responsibilities. Content with the acquisition of wealth to be carried home at the earliest opportunity, he does not bestir himself over departures from right which horrify and alarm the rest of Indian mankind. In a small European community like that in Madras the social life of Government House looms with undue importance. Never in its history could Madras have offered too distasteful official legislation the organized resistance which the merchants of Calcutta offered to Lord Ripon's attempt at reform in 1883. I did not sympathise with their attitude. But I understood and admired the splendid courage which in belief of the justice and the wisdom of their views fought the Viceroy socially and politically and forced him to a compromise. Desperate as things are in India they are as desperate or more desperate at Home. If a Local Government inflicts a wrong in India the appeal to the Secretary of State in London has to be transmitted through the Local Government which proceeds without reference to and without the knowledge of the person wronged, to comment 'ex parte' on his memorial. In other words the wrong-doer not only has the last say but he has it in secret! That travesty of justice has never, so far as I am aware, stirred the imagination or roused the indignation of non-official Englishmen as a body. Here and there a stray sample, himself possibly a sufferer, or inflamed by the misery of a relative, wakes up to anathematise a decadent administration in private and then return to the productive pastime of turning much into more.

As the old philosopher said, to these profit is always first—and virtue and justice a mere afterthought.

But there is worse. The appeal goes from a privileged body in India to its congeners in England. Bred in the same profession, imbued with the same prejudices, fostered in the same theories of upholding authority, it would be idle to expect the Civilian in harbour not to uphold the Civilian tacking steadily to the harbour mouth. An appeal is a farce. But it is more serious than a farce. It assumes the dimensions and the complexion of grave public danger when, as for instance, in the case of the Ceylon riots with which I will deal later, authority defiantly declines to undo that which to all the world is a manifest wrong. You save a colleague's career. But at what cost? When critics, unhinged by the threat of commercial or financial competition, proclaim aloud the inviolate rectitude of British Rule and decry that there is any legitimate foundation for discontent I can only say they can have had but little personal converse with the facts of everyday life. In my view there is abundant cause for dissatisfaction, abundant reasons for reform.

EMPIRE WAR MEMORIAL

SUGGESTED SCHEME FOR LONDON.

The scheme for an Empire war memorial is now so far advanced that a meeting was held in mail week at Caxton Hall, Westminster, at which the designs and plans were explained by Major Pawley. Lord Leverhulme presided. The Advisory Committee includes many distinguished sculptors, painters, dramatists, and men of affairs.

The site for the scheme comprises a large section of the western portion of the ancient City of Westminster, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, extending from the old Lambeth Suspension Bridge to the Tate Gallery. The Empire Embankment forms the base of a triangle bounded on the north side by Victoria-street and on the south side by Vauxhall Bridge to the apex at Victoria Station.

The main portion of the proposed memorial may be indicated as follows:

Construction of the Empire Avenue.
Columbian Way Widening (present Vauxhall Bridge-road).
Empire War Memorial Bridge.
Embankment and Gardens.
University of London: suggested new Central Buildings.
King's College: suggested new Central Buildings.
Arts and Science Buildings.
War Memorial Shrine.
Sculptured War Memorials on Avenues allotted to Allies.
Shakespearean Theatre.
Picture Galleries, Vincent-square.
Concert Hall.
Hall of Nations.

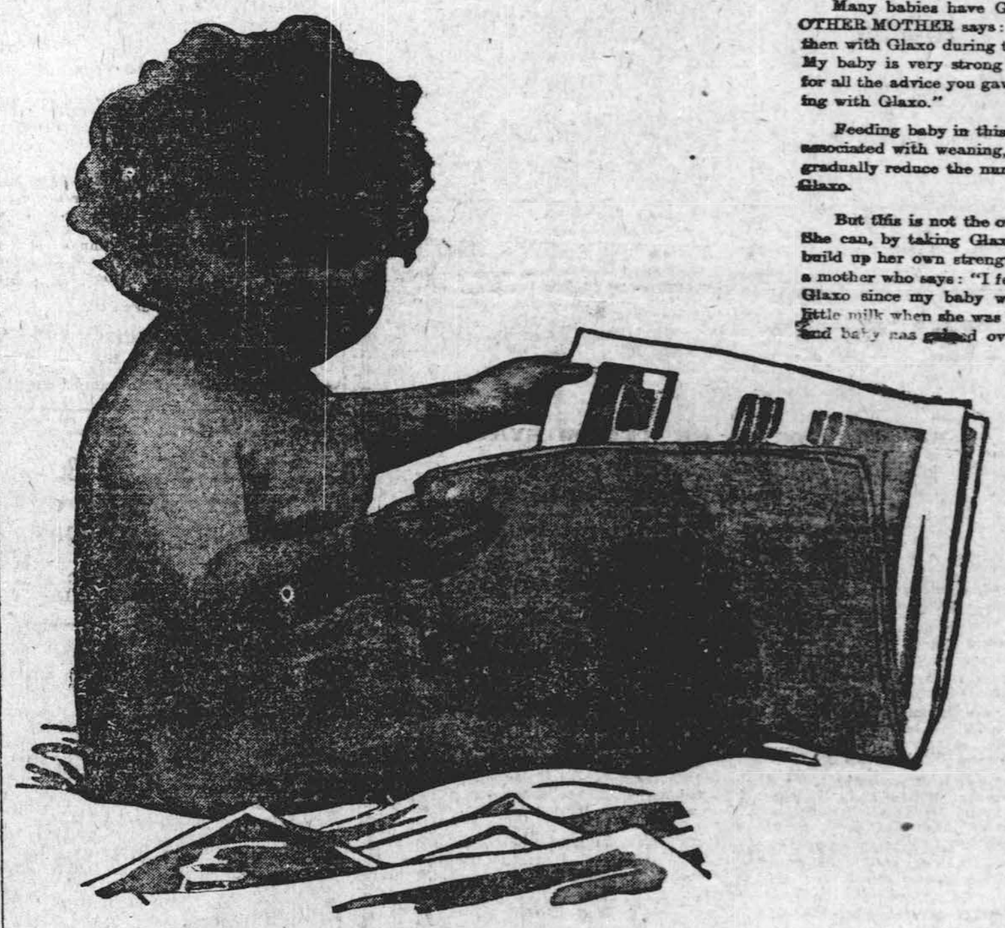
It is proposed to continue the Empire Avenue in a straight line from the Empire Bridge, 120 feet in width, the side walks to be 15 feet, leaving 90 feet for the main roadway. The Empire Avenue will be constructed on the most modern and up-to-date scientific principles, embracing a main subway constructed longitudinally the whole length of the avenue, with branch subways at convenient intervals for access to and from the public footways, to avoid the dangerous crossings on the street level. The main subway will also be connected up with the underground lavatories, tobacco and newspaper shops, and other necessary public conveniences.

"Glaxo is about the only food that can be given whilst the mother is still nursing——it never upsets the Baby." *Extract from a Nurse's Letter.*

If Baby does not thrive on his mother's milk, if he does not put on weight as he should and is peevish and fretful—give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast. You will quickly see how much good it does him, for he will be contented and happy, will sleep peacefully and will steadily increase in weight from that day onwards.

A Mother says: "Glaxo is truly a marvellous preparation and a boon and a blessing to every mother." And so it is, for not only is it a complete food for baby from birth, but "it agrees with baby just like breast milk," so that, as the nurse quoted above says, even a baby still at the breast can be given Glaxo without his being upset.

This is indeed a boon to the nursing mother, for if her breast milk does not satisfy baby, or if she cannot stand the strain of continual breast feeding, she can give a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, so that while baby still has plenty of breast milk his hunger is fully satisfied and his mother is relieved of any undue strain upon her strength.



A BONNIE GLAXO BABY.

Many mothers accustom baby to a bottle or two of Glaxo right from birth, and this is often the most satisfactory way of feeding baby. For, should his mother become ill, worried or upset, so that her milk is affected, or should she have to go away suddenly or be prevented from getting home in time to feed baby, she knows that he will take his Glaxo quite contentedly, will be satisfied and happy, and that the regularity of his feeding—so important to baby's well-being—will not be interrupted.

ANOTHER MOTHER says: "I think Glaxo is a splendid food, and I would not be without it; I find it so handy when I am going out, for, if I leave a nice feed of Glaxo, I know that baby will be all right."

Many babies have Glaxo during the day and the breast at night, ... OTHER MOTHER says: "At first I fed baby at the breast alternately with ... then with Glaxo during the day and the breast at night, and now on Gla... My baby is very strong and bright and most active, and I return many ... for all the advice you gave me when I made enquiries to you concerning th... ing with Glaxo."

Feeding baby in this way also does away with all the fuss and worry ... associated with weaning, for it is a simple matter, when weaning time comes, to gradually reduce the number of breast feeds until baby is being fed entirely on Glaxo.

But this is not the only way in which Glaxo is a help to the nursing mother. She can, by taking Glaxo herself, or milk puddings made with Glaxo, not only build up her own strength, but also increase and improve her own milk, as did a mother who says: "I feel I must write and inform you that I have been taking Glaxo since my baby was born. The result has been marvellous. I had very little milk when she was born, but since taking Glaxo it has increased very much and baby has gained over 8 ozs. a week."

Glaxo is not a fancy food sold at a fancy profit, but is entirely composed of the purest of milk enriched with extra cream and milk sugar and costs you but a trifle more than ordinary milk. The secret of its success lies in the Glaxo Process, which not only makes Glaxo absolutely safe and germ-free, but also breaks down the nourishing curd of the milk into soft, easily digestible particles, so that even the weakest baby can obtain all the nourishment from every drop of Glaxo he swallows.

A Doctor says: "Glaxo is superior to fresh cow's milk for infants, being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for any reason cannot suckle their infants."

(Signed)——————, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

If your breast milk does not satisfy baby, give him Glaxo either in turn with the breast or as his sole food, and his feeding will give you no trouble. Not only will baby thrive and grow stronger and bigger day by day, but you will have no fear of milk-borne diseases, no bother about sterilising or boiling milk, no cooking, no waste, no milk bill. With Glaxo all the pasteurising and sterilising has already been done for you, and you have no milk to buy for baby, because Glaxo itself is milk and cream. You simply add boiling water to Glaxo according to the directions on the tin—so that Glaxo is not only the safe food for baby, but also the easiest to prepare and very economical.

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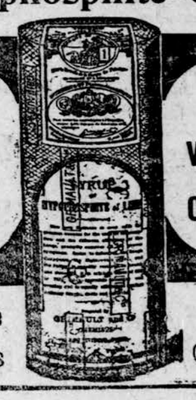

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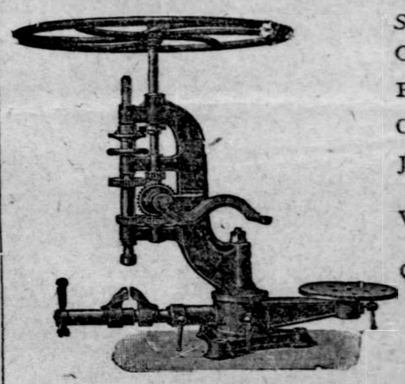

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